REGD. NO. B. 1065

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The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

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VOL. XXII NO. 175 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

PT. MALAVIYA'S TERMS TO C. P. B.

"BLOT OUT THIS BLACK ACT"

Gour's Attack On Bengal C. L. A. Bill

But Govt. Whipping Tells And Law Member Scores

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 24.

Only once, every member left the lobbies to-day and sat in the House. That was, when Sir N. N. Sarkar made what was realy the first important speech on Bengal C. L. A. Bill.

While Sir Nripendra was very clear in his speech and dealt with the legal aspect in a masterly way, the lobby comment on the speech was "he ran a hare and then began to hunt it." No one had raised the point that this legislation was 'ultravires' of legislature, but for half an hour the Law Member tried to prove it 'intravires'.

'UZZLE FOR PRESIDENT.

The President too felt puzzled and interrupting the Law Member asked whether this point had been raised. Mr. Lalchand Navalrai who had only casually referred to the matter in his speech offered to raise it now, and the House laughed. However the Law Member had his innings and had the satisfaction of having delivered himself of the entire brief he had prepared for the occasion.

OFFICIAL "ZOOLUM."

The Home Member heard today some hometruths. Mr. Neogy characterised the bill as terrorising suspects out of terrorism and ascribed most of this malady to official "zoolum".

Sir Abdur Rahim said the Bengal Government's policy had failed, but they could give that Government another three years of grace and failing that, some other remedy should be tried.

"THIS BLACK ACT."

Sir Hari Singh Gour predicted that it will not be long before "this black act was blotted out of the statute book by the popular representatives of the future. Mr. Anklesaria who fills the seat of the Late Vithalbhai Patel utilized the occasion for an "electioneering" speech. His constituency is the Government of India and he is expecting nomination in the next Assembly. That was why Dr. Dalal a nominated Parsee member looked worried lest Mr. Anklesaria's claims knocked Dr. Dalal out.

OFFICIAL WHIPPING.

There was utter debacle when at 5-30 the Assembly divided on Sir Harry Haig's motion for consideration of the Bill.

The leader of the Opposition, Sir Abdur Rahim was distinguished among the half a dozen who remained neutral, though his was the most critical speech from the Opposition benches, that Government got a majority of 60 was no surprise to those who witnessed the whipping activities of Sir Satyacharan Mukherjee, Deputy Whip of Government but as for non-official parties even this division would not have come about, but for persistent cries of Sir H. S. Gour who challenged a division.

This was the first division of the session and the result in a House where the non-official strength to-day was fairly good does not reflect credit on the parties.

Mr. S. C. Mitra's motion for circulation found very few feeble voice of support so that this ex-detenu member did not even challenge a division.

STEEL BILL SURPRISE.

The lobbies of the Assembly were also busy discussing Government's Steel Bill which proposes to impose excise duty on certain type of steel produced in India. This provision in the Bill has taken them all by surprise and the parties are already busy getting unofficial expert opinion on the subject and settling their members for the Select Committee on the Bill.

(Details on page 8.)

Rs. 1000 IN PRIZES!

LAST CHANCE TO WIN

FIRST PRIZE Rs. 500

Combination Competition

CLOSES TO-DAY

SEND YOUR ENTRIES EARLY

LONDON DAMAGED!

Rehearsal Of Aerial Attack Shows That City Can Be Easily Bombed

LONDON, July 24.

London was considerably damaged theoretically by air raids last night when 200 "Southland" planes attacked the city.

The official narrative shows that 3 squadrons of 36 machines eluded the defenders, and bombed the Air Ministry last evening from a height of 6,000 feet while the stores Depot at Kidbrooke, and the West India Docks, were also bombed without interception.

On the other hand, out of 39 raids last night 33 were intercepted but 29 hits were recorded.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

LABOUR'S "NO" TO "REDS"

LONDON, July 24.

The National Joint Council representing the Trade Union Congress Labour Party and the Parliamentary Labour Party have turned down the proposal by the British Communist Party for the organisation of a united front against Fascism and War.

It states that no new circumstances have arisen to justify constituents for departing from the policy already adopted.—Reuter.

AFTER BENARES MEETING.....?

BENARES, July 24.

Owing to the attitude of the leaders in regard to the Communal Award, important developments are expected at Benares soon after the Congress Working Committee meeting which will be held in the Kashi Vidyapith on July 27th at 9 a.m. Mr. Aney arrived at Benares from Calcutta this morning and had a talk with Pandit Malaviya. Gandhiji arrives at Benares Cantt. Railway station at 2/17 a.m. on July 27th by the Delhi-Sealdah Express and will be taken to Kashi Vidyapith which is about a furlong from the railway station.—A.P.

WARSAW IN DANGER

WARSAW, July 24.

Heavy deathroll is feared in enviable in the region of Sandomierz in the South Warsaw, where the Vistula broke its banks and flooded an area of 1500 square miles of an average depth of 20 feet. Of 11,000 inhabitants, thousands are sitting on rooftops. There is imminent danger of collapse of houses and starvation, though every resource is being mobilised to evacuate them.—Reuter.

EXPLOSIVES TO AUSTRIA

BERNE, July 24.

Government is protesting to Berlin following the Swiss seizure of German the motorboat in Swiss territorial waters of Lake Constance containing explosives for Nazi terrorist activities in Austria. Three members of the "Nazi Austrian Legation" from Landau in Bavaria have been arrested.—Reuter.

FRENCH CRISIS ENDS

PARIS, July 24.

The French crisis is settled and the cabinet remains unchanged. The meeting lasted for two hours after M. Doumergue spent the day in conversations with individual dissentinent ministers plead-dual dissentient ministers pleading that the hatchet be buried. ed.—Reuter.

Dr. Layji Thoria who has achieved the distinction of being the first in the Bombay Presidency to secure a Doctorate in Chemical Engineering.

REVOLVER DUEL IN STREET

"Deutsche Front" Police Raid Sequel In Saar

(Special Cable)

SAARBRUCKEN, July 24.

A street duel wherein 18 shots were fired resulted in the death of the Saar Nazi Baumgartner who tried to shoot the Police Commissioner Herr Machts as he was was going to work. Herr Machts hearing two shots wheeled round and drew the revolver as two more narrowly missed him. The Nazi fired 8 more shots at Herr Machts, the last 6 of which pierced the Nazi's neck and he fell dead. Herr Machts, who came from Germany was hated by the local Nazis because he participated in the police raid of the offices of "Deutsche Front" on July 19 in connection with the espionage affair.

NEW COMMANDER OF STORM TROOPERS

Nazi Drive Against Foreign Journals

BERLIN, July 24.

The Supreme group leader Von Jagow has been appointed the Commander of Berlin-Brandenburg Storm troopers in succession to Karl Ernst who was executed on June 30 last.

Within the past month 5 well-known British, 1 American, 8 French, and 10 other newspapers were banned for longer or shorter periods in Germany.—Reuter.

MYSTERIOUS GOLD THEFT

£4000 Worth Of Bars Removed From Sea Plane In Central Africa

(Sperial Cable).

CAIRO, July 24.

Twenty-five kilos grains of oar gold worth four thousand sterlink consigned to London by the Imperial Airways Liner from Central Africa have mysteriously disappeared.

The Gold arrived at the landplane at Helipolis Aerodrome from where it was conveyed by a car and motor-boat to the seaplane moored on the River Nile at 8-30 p.m. yesterday by the Imperial Airways staff under the customs supervision. At 2 p.m. to-day 2 hours before the seaplane was due to depart the Imperial Airways official found the gold vanished. Police were immediately informed. They, say that there is no proof of the gold being ever put on aboard the seaplane, but the Airways insist it was, although it was not signed for.

The Police have arrested on suspicion 2 employees one an Armenian, and the other a native who were on aboard during the relevant hours, but they protest innocence, each accusing the other.

Meantime the police unsuccessfully searched the likely hiding places and dragged the Nile in the vicinity of the seaplane all day.—Reuter.

EXTRAVAGANCE in BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

Read Mr. K. F. Nariman's Article On Page 6.

IN FOOTSTEPS OF Dr. KITCHLEW

AMRITSAR, July 24.

Following Dr. Kitchlew's decision to fast as a protest against the differences in the Local Congress and also against the rowdyism displayed in Saturday's meeting, Swami Anandanand, another Congress worker of Ghazi Abdur Rehman's party which is rival to Dr. Kitchlew's party, has resorted to fast. He has also taken his abode under tree in the Jallianwala Bagh, and is living on water.

Dr. Kitchlew, though slightly weaker, is sustaining his health. He was examined by doctors.

In view of party feelings the rival parties appear to ridicule the the fasts. Chances of compromise appear to be remote.—A.P.

Police Raid Labour Unions

The Offices of the Young Workers' League, the Girni Kamgar Union both situated at Lal Baug and that of the Lal Bavta Girni Kamgar Union at Poibavdi were raided by the City police, Labour Branch, on Tuesday evening.

The warrant for the search of the Offices was issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, under section 17 of the Trade Disputes Act.

After a prolonged search for about 4 hours, the police removed a large number of papers including records, account books and pamphlets and other papers belonging to the three offices.

Inspectors Patwardhan and Kelkar were in charge of the raids.

The raids, it is believed, are for the purpose of finding out material pertaining to the Labour leaders who have, recently, been released from detention.

The rumour is persistent that some drastic steps against some of these leaders are in contemplation and the police want to fortify themselves with as much evidence as they can get to justify any measures they may ultimately take.

It will not be surprising if more Labour leaders are deported from the City.

"Give Me Blank Cheque For 12 Seats"

WAY TO END QUARREL OVER AWARD

A Simla Story

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, July 24.

The story has gained currency in the lobbies of the Assembly that Pundit Malaviya will ask for terms to ensure his continuance in the Parliamentary Board, namely,

That ten to twelve persons shall be nominated by him exclusively to stand on the Congress ticket and

That if the Board is prepared to give him that authority, he would not mind keeping on it and leaving the Communal Award controversy where it stands.

I cannot vouch for the accuracy of this because, a lot of interested propaganda is going on these days, but I send it because it is being seriously discussed in the lobbies of the Assembly.

STUDENTS SUPPORT SOCIALISTS

Congress Is Only Mass Organisation

REPLY TO CRITICS

A public meeting of the students of Bombay was held at the Blavatsky Lodge, on Tuesday evening, to support the Congress Socialists in the forthcoming elections to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Mr. Navin Khandwalla presided over the meeting.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

Mr. Maneklal Gandhi who was the first speaker moved the following resolution:

"This public meeting of the Bombay students is of opinion that it is the duty of every student to participate in the political life of the country by enrolling himself or herself as a member of the Indian National Congress; and calls upon the students to vote for the candidates put up by the Congress Socialist Party in the forthcoming election to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee."

ONLY MASS ORGANISATION.

Mr. Gandhi in moving the resolution pointed out that the Congress was the only mass organisation in the country, which had in the past conducted campaigns on a mass-scale.

JOIN CONGRESS.

The Congress as the most democratic organisation in the country deserved the support of all the democratically minded people in India. Nor was it a communal organisation and he, therefore, appealed to the students to join the Congress to strengthen it with a view to attain Independence for India.

SUPPORT SOCIALISTS.

He declared that the students and the youth of the country should support the Congress Socialists. The reason for this was not far to seek. Hundreds took part in the Congress campaign of 1930 in exuberant enthusiasm and he wanted the students to think over what they really found afterwards. Now dissensions had been started in the Congress and it was time that there should be organisation of the peasants and the workers.

END EXPLOITATION.

Socialism meant that the people should put an end to the exploitation of the majority by the few. The peasants were starving and along with them very many others too. It was the duty of every patriotic Indian to put an end to this suffering of the people by organising society on Socialistic lines. He wanted also to point out to the students that Mahatma Gandhi himself supports the Socialist Party and even wished that the Socialist Party took control of the Congress on the right lines.

THIS CALL FOR UNITY.

Mr. Premchand Shah who seconded the resolution pointed out that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel appealed for unity of the people. The the speaker asked: "Unity of what kind?. and a what cost?" The speaker had his own doubts as to whether Sardar Patel had properly examined the 'bona fides' of the Socialists before he began to criticise them and their programme.

CREED FOR ALL.

Mr. M. R. Masani, who along with other members of the Socialist Group was present on invitation, congratulated the students for their interest in the movement as could be seen in their support by the resolution moved by Mr. Maneklal Gandhi.

Explaining the principles of the Socialism, Mr. Masani pointed out that Socialism as an ideal was one that appealed not only to the workers but to all the other classes who were not getting a

(Continued on Page 8)

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted Cultured Girl Of Any Sect for educated Muslim earning decent salary. Best references available. Apply 2741 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an educated fair Samajist and Nationalist young lady of modern views for a Samajist Maharata young man aged 30. Income of Rupees 300 nearly a month. No dowry and sub-caste restrictions. Correspond Box No. 2725, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted:— Toilet-Chemist, Lady Doctor, Qualified Nurses, Midwives, "Armature Winder", Electrician, Lady Companion, Governesses. Apply personally, "Dalal", 369/71, Hornby Road, Second floor, Nanabhai Lane corner, Fort, Bombay. (2448).

Wanted—A Marathi-knowing clerk having experience of Banking work and holding a degree of B. Com. (with Banking). Should apply to the undersigned in his own handwriting. Pay according to qualifications. The applicant will have to give cash security and personal sureties. Managing Director, 217, Charni Road, Bombay 4. (2746)

Wanted Canvassers. To bring customers for sale of Petrol. Govind Hari Bhana, New Queens Road, Bombay 4. (2743)

An Aeroplane Pilot Is Wanted Who is in possession of a licence for instructional purposes for helping the Raja of Vizianagram to complete his course for the aeroplane A licence and for working as his pilot on his aeroplane. An aeroplane Ground Engineer is also wanted to work on the Raja Saheb's aeroplane. Apply immediately with photograph stating age, qualifications and salary needed. to the Raja of Vizianagram, Vizianagram House, Waltair. (8706)

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Secretary to the District Benevolent Society of Bombay. Candidates must have experience in the management of charitable homes and a working knowledge of book-keeping and accounts. Salary Rs. 75 to 100 (according to qualifications) plus quarters. Applications accepted by the Honorary Secretary of the Society, Old Parsi Statue, Byculla, up to the 31st instant. (2727)

Wanted:—Unemployed or Employed to earn by working in spare time. Apply with particulars with Anna 1 3 Ps. Stamps for reply. S. Sundaresa Iyer, Advocate, Mylapore, Madras. (2742)

Wanted a graduate teacher, strong in English and Science. Apply Secretary, R. D. English School, Mundra. (8692)

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

Royal Dental & Homoeo Institute, Delhi.—Qualifies students in dentistry and homoeopathy, etc., by granting diplomas of L.D.Sc. and M.B.H., etc. Prospectus free from Dr. R. R. Gupta, Principal. (2287)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

General Education Academy, 65, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi. Four seats vacant for the Cambridge Senior December Examination. Leaving Certificates essential. (2745)

Punjab Matriculation And Rajputana Intermediate Classes under capable management coaching by experienced professors of proved competency. Success guaranteed. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, Opp. Amin Nursery, Girgaum Back. (2747)

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution, Established 1898. by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Touch Typewriting, Book-keeping, Accountancy, etc. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (2711).

Rele's Shorthand Class best in Bombay. Apply Principal, B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., Darya Mahal, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (8650)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Immediately Wanted, — Agents everywhere in India and Bombay Presidency for securing wonderful Insurance business from Rs. 100 to 400 p.m. Apply Mutual Relief Co., Ltd., Amritsar, (Punjab). (2447).

Wanted representatives for leading Indian Life Office on liberal terms at Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Nizam's Dominions. Apply to Box No. 2680. "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

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Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Selling agents for the miracle German medicine "Puerin" which guarantees the birth of male children. Newly introduced in the world. Every home a buyer. Easy income upto Rs. 200 per mensem. Minimum security Rs. 50 against goods supplied. Unsold goods returnable. No risks. Apply for terms to: East End Corporation, Post Box 196, Dinga Singh Buildings, The Mall, Lahore. (2691).

103. LIVE STOCK

Bantams are Birds of Beauty in Poultry World. Prices of adult fowls in this Breed rule very high during the proper Breeding Season which generally commences in November. We have for sale beautiful Golden and Silver Sebrights, Old English Duckwing Bantams, Japanese, White, Black, Black Tailed White and other varieties are offered at comparatively very low prices. Send for our Clearance Circular No. 357, The Asiano Poultry Farm, No. 11, Connaught Road, Poona.

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Home Garden for Rs. 12, Variety of grafts can be prepared in large quantity. Write for full free catalogue:—Dilkhush Nursery, Vyara T. V. Rly. (2689)

Public Notices

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

Poona Racing Season, 1934.

The Rates of Admission to the Enclosures inclusive of entertainment tax are as under:—

	Rs.	a.
Gentleman Season Ticket and Coupon Book	40	0
Lady Season Ticket and Coupon Book	15	0
Day Ticket Members and 1st Enclosures:—		
Gentleman	4	0
Lady	2	8
2nd Enclosure Each Ticket	1	8
2nd Enclosure Soldiers (in uniform)	0	12

By Order,
B. H. HOPKINS, Capt.,
Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club, Ltd.
8643

RE: THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED (In Liquidation)

RE: SALE OF FAZULBHOY MILLS

The undersigned invites offers for the purchase of the Fazulbhoy Mills at DeLisle Road, Parel, including Land, Buildings, Spinning and Weaving Mills and machinery. The land, admeasures 63,454 sq. yards or thereabouts and is of Foras Tenure mostly redeemed. The machinery comprises 52,296 spindles and 1,988 looms.

Offers should be addressed to the undersigned at his Office, Jehangir Building, 133 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and should be endorsed "OFFER FOR THE FAZULBHOY MILLS".

Further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

Dated the 17th day of July, 1934.

H. H. WADIA
Official Liquidator.
(8679)

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 2nd August, 1934 at 3 P.M. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting the vacancy caused in the Works Committee by the absence of a member from the Committee's Meetings; (b) Election of a member on the Committee.
2. (a) Letter from Mr. M. V. Donde—Resigning his seat as a member of the Schools Committee; and (b) Election of a Councillor Member on the Committee.
3. Interpellations.
4. Application for gratuity, etc. from a retired Bigari woman.
5. Letter from the Secretary, "Uttar Bhartiya Hindi Angrezi School"—Suggesting that the school may be taken over by the Municipality, etc.
6. Letter from the Honorary General Secretary, Depressed Classes Mission Society of India—Forwarding Annual Report of the Society.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

7. Regarding an arrangement with Government for the supply of vaccine lymph from Belgaum for a period of three years.
8. Regarding the scale of charges for stacking materials on footpaths and streets in certain Improvement schemes.
9. Forwarding a list of Municipal Auditors' letters pending disposal by the Committee.
10. Regarding the work done by the Test Audit Officer during a certain period in 1932-33.
11. Regarding the form of new debentures to be issued in lieu of the debentures issued by the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay.
12. Sanctioning, subject to the orders of the Corporation, a Budget Transfer of Rs. 1,620, to meet the cost of replacing a sluice valve at the Bhandarwada Reservoir.
13. Regarding the practice of drawing by the Schools Committee cash from the Municipal Fund and of returning a portion thereof afterwards.

Improvements Committee Resolutions—

14. Regarding the policy to be followed with regard to the sanctioning of assignments.
15. Regarding the denotification of certain properties notified for acquisition.

Schools Committee's Letters—

16. Forwarding the Committee's revised and recast Budget Estimates for 1934-35.
17. Forwarding a revised curriculum of studies for Municipal and aided Schools.
18. Forwarding a quarterly report of the progress of Free and Compulsory Primary Education in F and G Wards.

Letters from the Commissioner—

19. Forwarding lists showing breeding places of malaria carrier mosquitoes detected in June, 1934.
20. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
21. Forwarding a statement giving reasons for the delay in submitting reports on certain Corporation Resolutions.
22. Forwarding the Administration Report of the City Improvement Trust for the year 1932-33.
23. Reporting on an application for a gratuity from the widow of a deceased scavenging man.

Government Letters—

24. Regarding the appointment of Mr. I.H. Taunton, I.C.S., as Municipal Commissioner.
25. Regarding the fixing of the joining time pay of Mr. I. H. Taunton, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner.
26. Letter from the Principal and Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—Forwarding an annual statement of the number of meetings held by the Managing Board of the Institute and the attendance of members thereat.
27. Letter from Mr. Raghunath Manaji—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of the late Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji.

Letters from the Municipal Secretary—

28. Intimating that the next appointment of Municipal Auditors will have to be made in March, 1935.
29. Submitting an Album containing the names of the Presidents, Councillors, etc., from the year 1873 to 1933-34.

Reports of the Committees of the Corporation—

30. Regarding draft rules received from Government for controlling the construction, maintenance, etc., of electric lifts.
31. Regarding the question of the construction of a public urinal at the Dadar Tram Terminus.
32. Regarding the question of amending Section 62-E of the Municipal Act relating to the maintenance and treatment in Government Asylums of pauper lunatics resident in the City.
33. Regarding amendment of the Municipal Act so as to authorize the Commissioner to levy a fee on animals removed from the Bandra Slaughter House for slaughter outside the City.
34. Regarding the question of amending Section 494 of the Municipal Act so as to facilitate recovery of expenses incurred for improvement of private streets.
35. Regarding the renewal of the appointment of Dr. J.S. Nerurkar as Executive Health Officer for a further period of 5 years.
36. Confirmation of the Special Committee's Proceedings.
37. Letters from the Schools Committee—Forwarding printed copies of the Committee's Proceedings.

Notices of Motions.—

38. From Mr. M.U.A. Rasul, seconded by Mr. Haji Hasham Ibrahim—Regarding the unsatisfactory condition of the tram tracks in the City.
39-40. From Mr. D. G. Khairaz—For (39) obtaining from the Commissioner the names of Councillors who are in arrears of Municipal Taxes together with the amounts due, etc., and (40) expressing opinion that action should be taken against the Councillors under Section 16 (ee) of the Municipal Act for the recovery of the arrears.
41-43. From Mr. R.K. Vaidya—For obtaining reports from the Commissioner regarding (41) the handing over of areas acquired for the extension of the Mahim Burial and Burning Grounds to the Managing Committee of the Grounds; (42) the desirability of taking action for the improvement of certain private streets in Mahim; and (43) the progress made in the improvement of Hasali Tank Lane.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 24th July, 1934.
8712

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday the 25th instant at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.).

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 24th July, 1934.
8714

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. 620 in respect of 30 Ordinary Shares Nos. 70993 to 71022 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Devram Kanji, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 1 month from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Share Certificate will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 24-7-34.
(2744)

POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY.

TOWN PLANNING SCHEME, POONA NO. 3.

THIS SCHEME is for the area lying to the South of the City and comprises Gultekdi and Parwati Areas together with certain portions of the Sadashiv, Shukrawar, Ganj, Ghorpade and Bhavani Peths of the City. During the various stages of the preparation of the Scheme, it is very desirable to consult people residing in the area or having any right or interest in any land or building in this area. It is also necessary under the rules to call one or more Meetings of the people likely to be affected by the Scheme. All people, having any interest or right in the land or buildings in the area or are likely to be affected by the Scheme, are requested to communicate to the undersigned their names in full and addresses as well as information about their rights or interest.

S. R. BHAGWAT,
Chief Officer, P.C.M.
Vishrambag Wada,
Poona City, dated 24-7-34.
(8710).

Public Notice

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from 28th July, 1934 to 10th August 1934, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
NENSEY SHIVJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay 21st July, 1934.
(8709)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SETH MATHURADAS VASANJI KHIMJI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easements, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 77, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL those pieces or parcels of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Gundevli and in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and District Bombay Suburban, admeasuring 5051¾ (five thousand and fifty one and three-fourth) square yards or thereabouts and bearing the following numbers:

Survey Nos.	Pot Nos.	Hissa Nos.	Faini No	Area tha.	Assessment.
63	10-11	6	0	0-10½	3- 4-0
60	3, 9	6	0	0-24	6-10-0
67		1	11	0-5¾	1- 8-0
64	9	7	0	0-1½	
				1-1¾ Acre	5051¾ sq. yds.

and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Nagardas Road, on or towards the West by property of E. D. Pereira, on or towards the North partly by the property of Turabhai Shaikhbhai Faizullabhai and on or towards the South by property of E. D. Pereira.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1934.
AMIN & DESAI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8715.

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & Co

AT 1-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION, RIFLES, GUNS, SWORDS, AND DAGGERS.

And at 2 P.M. (S.T.)

Clothing: Perfumery; Wines and Spirits; Silver Dollars; Films, Typewriters; Tobacco, etc., etc.

In accordance with section 167 and 83 of the Sea Customs Act 8 of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 30th July, 1934, at the abovementioned time at the New Customs House, Ballard Road, the abovementioned Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY at Mount Road, Mazagaon on THURSDAY the 2nd August, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusji Adenwalla and Nusserwanji Hormusji Adenwalla, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Sorabji Edulji Warden (deceased) the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees, under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 14th day of May, 1929.

All that piece of Leasehold land admeasuring about 2291.55 square yards together with a dwelling house thereon situate at Mount Road, Mazagaon, bearing Collector's Old No. 10, New No. B/16233, Old Survey No. 23, New Survey No. 1B/3637 and Cadastral Survey No, 464 of Mazagaon Division and Municipal E Ward No. 4842 (1) and 4842 (3) and Street Nos. 2 and 2B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

PASSAGE RATES FROM BOMBAY

	SINGLE Cabin	Tourist.	RETURN Cabin	Tourist.
	£	£	£	£
COLOMBO	7	5	—	—
SINGAPORE	19	12	30	18
HONGKONG	26	17	—	30
SHANGHAI	30	19	50	30
KOBE	35	22	50	30
YOKOHAMA	36	23	50	30

S'FRANCISCO & L'ANGELES

Cabin & 1st dl 409 | Cabin T'st & 2nd dl 358 | T'st & 2nd dl 255 | T'st dl 208.

SEATTLE & VANCOUVER

Cabin Dl 358 | Tourist Dl 204

AROUND-THE-WORLD

BOMBAY-JAPAN-AMERICA, EUROPE-COLOMBO-BOMBAY.

1st £159-10 to 179; Cabin £149-10 to 169
2nd £113- 0 to 119; T'st £103 to 107

Through Rates Bombay/Europe via Far East & America will be quoted on application.

PASSAGE RATES FROM COLOMBO

	1st class.	2nd class.
Marseilles	£ 64.61.52	£40.37.35
London	£ 69 66 57.	£44.41.38

Reduced students rates (3rd class) to Marseilles & London, also various other rates will be quoted on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Cox's Building, Hornby Rd., Bombay.
'Phone No. 22041; Telegrams "YUSEN"

POPULAR REVIVAL AT

THE CARLTON

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY!
6-30 & 10 P.M.

NORMA SHEARER
ROBERT MONTGOMERY
IN
NOEL COWARD'S
GREAT BROADWAY SUCCESS:
'PRIVATE LIVES'
WITH
REGINALD DENNY
UNA — MERKEL
NEXT SATURDAY:
"KING of the JUNGLE"

Huge Crowds, the Road Stampeded

It indicates that the public acclaims the picture as the success of the season

Sulochana

The Queen Supreme of the screen in an enthrolling role in Imperial's Smash Hit ...

"Gulsanovar"

with

D. BILLIMORIA, JILLOO, CHANDA, HADI, GULAM MAHOMED, SAYED AHMED and others.

Director: HOMI MASTER

Seats can be reserved in advance on the 'phone.

IMPERIAL CINEMA. Laminton Road, Bombay.

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WELL-KNOWN ACTRESS IN DILEMMA

Two Film Companies Claim Her Under Contracts Of Engagements

It is a strange experience for a movie-actress to be claimed by two contending film companies, each having overlapping contracts with her.

Yet this is the actual position of Miss Kajjan, the famous Indian star of "Shirin Farhad," "Leila Majnun" and other pictures produced by the Madan Film Co. of Calcutta.

Intriguing Situation.

Details of this intriguing situation were revealed before Mr. Justice Tyebji at the High Court on Tuesday, when his lordship heard a notice of motion taken out by Ambalal Mithabhai Patel, proprietor of the Sagar Movietone Company of Bombay, in connection with his suit against Miss Kajjan alias Miss K. Jahan Ara Begum.

Interim Injunction.

The plaintiff seeks to restrain the defendant from serving elsewhere or giving "jalsa" (concerts) elsewhere during the period of one year from July 1934, and claims an interim injunction pending disposal of the suit.

Mr. Kenneth Mc. I. Kemp, instructed by Messrs. Natverlal and Co. appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. V. F. Taraporevala, instructed by Messrs. Dadyburjor and Co., appeared for the defendant.

Two Years Contract.

Mr. Kemp stated that the defendant had a two years' contract with the Madan Film Co., ending on June 30, 1934. The contract provided that the Company was entitled to extend her engagement if there were any unfinished films on June 30 requiring her appearance.

Before the expiry of her contract with Madons, the Sagar Film Co. (plaintiffs in this case) entered into a contract with the defendant, who agreed to work for them on the expiry of her contract with the Madans. It was in respect of this contract that the present suit was filed.

Defence Plea.

Mr. Taraporevala, for the defendant, said that the contract was signed by Miss Kajjan as well as her mother as her guardian. That showed she was a minor. In that case, the contract would be void.

Counsel stated that on July 17 last, the Madans had obtained an interim injunction at the Calcutta High Court against the Sagar Film Co., restraining them from inducing Miss Kajjan from breaking her engagement with the Madans, and also against Miss Kajjan to prevent her from leaving the Madans.

Refused to Grant Injunction.

His Lordship refused to grant the interim injunction, and ordered that the notice should stand over till the hearing of the suit, which would be expedited.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL RESTRAINT

Summons have been issued by the Court of Mr. I. N. Mehta, Magistrate, Girgaum on Ebrahim and Ismail Kaalwala, the two accused, residing at Badrimal and Queen's Road, respectively.

It is stated that the complainant Azgarally Mohommedally, grandson of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy was put under wrongful restraint, insulted and intimidated. While entering the Sanatorium of his grandfather. It was further stated that he used to go the shrine frequently.

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO WIFE

Yeshwant Appa arrested on Monday on a charge of causing grievous hurt was placed before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, to-day.

In applying for remand, the DeLisle Road Police alleged that the accused attributing unfaithfulness on the part of his wife, he cut off her nose and at his residence in Worli. While running away he was arrested, a blood-stained knife being found in his hand.

He was remanded till July 30 pending further enquiries.

Madras.—Mrs. Radhabai Subbarayan in a statement to the Associated Press says that she is surprised to learn that there is a persistent rumour that she is not standing for election to the Assembly. She seeks election from a constituency which is "her home"—Coimbatore, Salem and North Arcot.—A.P.

SALSETTE TALUKA C. C. MEETS

Keen Enthusiasm Prevails During Election Of Office Bearers

(From A Special Correspondent.)

The Members of the Salsette Taluka Congress Committee met in the hall of Mr. B. A. Padhye, Pleader, Thana, at 9 p.m. on Saturday, the July 21 to elect their Office bearers for the next year at the instance of Mr. D. M. Damle, the District Congress Organizer. He was unanimously elected Chairman of the meeting.

Liveliness and enthusiasm marked the proceedings of the meeting though keen competition between Congressmen and members of the Democratic Swaraj Party for the elections of their own groups was noticeable at every step. The congress organizers had allotted a fair representation to the Democratic Swaraj Party on the Board of the Office Bearers but there was a clamour for move which gave rise to the tussel.

No untoward incident occurred to mar the progress of the proceedings though the divisions were sharp. Amendments after amendments were brought as each Resolution was moved and seconded by Congressmen, only to be rejected each time by a thumping majority.

RESULTS DECLARED.

President:—Mr. D. M. Damle.

Vice-Presidents:—Mr. G. L. Joshi; Mr. D. M. Nadkarni.

Secretaries:—Mr. S. A. Tendulkar; Mr. D. S. Bajpai; Mr. Kenhayalal C. Shaha; Mr. Yashavant D. Thankar.

Members:—Mr. K. N. Kotwal; Mrs. Yashodabai Kotwal; Mr. S. K. Patki; Mr. M. H. Shaha; Dr G. V. Dandekar; Mr. K. D. Shaha, Mr. D. D. Nakhwa; Mr. D. M Sutar; Mr. S. G. Jadhav.

Treasurer:—Mr. B. A. Padhye

Auditor:—Mr. V. A. Rege.

Representatives on the D. C. C.:—Mr. S. A. Tendulkar; Mr. D. M. Nadkarni; Mr. K. O. Shaha; Dr. G. V. Dandekar; Mr. D. S Bajpai.

Representatives on P. C. C.:—Mr. D. M. Damle; Mr. G. L Joshi

SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

The results are satisfactory as they stand. It became evident during the elections that a fair majority amongst the members present had fresh in their minds all the happenings before and after the dissolutions of the Congress Committees, and consequently evidenced a keen sense of their duty in the matter of their choice of groups of candidates proposed by either party.

Respect for the Congress, its creed and constitution and adherence to the Congress resolutions dominated their sense of duty. The majority were in no mood to support those who while professing to remain within the Congress missed no opportunity to ridicule and denounce the Congress, its creed and constitution and avowed open enmity to some of the important resolutions of the Congress.

Likewise the majority did not approve of the methods of those who appealed against their convictions and disclaimed their connections with the Congress to secure their acquittals nor of those who tendered apologies to avoid the trouble of reporting themselves every day at the Police Station.

The meeting terminated after a vote of thanks to the chair.

AROUND THE COURTS

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's Jury on Tuesday at the inquest held over the body of Syed Abdul Syed Badsha, a motor-cleaner of the Transport Section of the Bombay City Police.

* * * *

A verdict of death due to opium poisoning was returned by the jury at the inquest held over the body of Prankuvarbai, a girl aged two. The girl was ill for the last four days. As she did not get better in spite of the doctor's treatment, the grandmother of the child, it is alleged, stopped the medicine and gave her a pill of opium, which resulted in the child's death.

* * * *

An 11-months old Hindu child, who swallowed a key on Monday evening and was removed to the K.E.M. Hospital for treatment, died on Tuesday morning. An inquest will be held by the Coroner on Wednesday.

* * * *

The news of the passing away The bail period of Abdulla Khan Askaraly and ten other Pathans was extended in the Dadar Police Court up to August 6, pending their deportation.

Orphan girls of the Byramji Jeejibhoy Orphanage at Matunga at the sewing and embroidery work.

CHARGE OF MURDERING FOREST OFFICER

Alleged Confessions Before Magistrate

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, July 23.

Before Mr. M. K. Jadhav, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate for Bhiwandi Prant at Thana, Kama Ganga Jugare and Hari Pandu Agan, of Rodva, (two villagers arrested in connection with the alleged murder of Vishnu Har Sant, a forester of the Dolkhamb range) were produced for recording of their statements. It was stated that when the forester accused them of having set fire to a portion of the forest in his range, they got enraged and killed him. They further admitted having burnt the body. The deceased's cap and umbrella were produced by them.

It will be remembered that the forester was missing since the evening of May 20 last, and the above-mentioned two persons were arrested by the Sub-Inspector of Kinnavli police on July 10, while a third two days later.

The Magistrate has fixed August 6 for hearing the case.

RAID ON ALLEGED GAMING HOUSE

Sutta Slips & Cash Recovered: Suspects Arrested

Two raids were carried out on Monday night, by the Bombay Police when eleven persons, two of whom are alleged to be the keepers of the Gaming Houses, were arrested. The police also recovered several betting slips.

The Nagpada Police raided building No. 82, at Narayana Dhuru Street on Monday evening, on receiving information that a Gaming House was being run there. When they entered the place, there were ten people inside including Giga Tribhuvan, who is alleged to be the keeper of the Gaming House. The police marched the arrested persons to the Police Station, where six of them were released on bail.

The remaining four, including Giga Tribhuvan, were placed before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon on Tuesday, who ordered them to be released on bail till July 25.

The Nagpada Police raided the room of Abdul Jabar Mongroo, in Ripon Road on Monday night. Acting on information, the police sent a bogus customer with marked coins to place bets on cotton figures with Abdul Jabar Mongroo. He is alleged to have accepted the bets. At a given signal the police raided the place and arrested Abdul. The police also recovered betting slips and cash from the room. The arrested person was placed before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, and remanded to police custody till July 27.

CHLORIDE RECIPES FOR HAND-LOOM

Yarn Upto 20s Count Can Be Woven

BOMBAY, July 24.

The possibilities of the use of magnesium chloride in the sizing process of handloom weavers is the subject of a bulletin prepared by Messrs. P. N. Joshi and J. F. Valladares and issued by the Department of Industries, Bombay.

Hand weaving is the premier cottage industry of this Presidency and next to agriculture it gives daily livelihood to the largest number of persons in the Presidency. In view of this fact, the Department of Industries spends a considerable sum of money in giving practical demonstrations of improved appliances and processes to handloom weavers. Up to now particular attention has been given to the introduction of the fly-shuttle loom, which enables the weaver to produce some 40 to 70 per cent. more cloth, for the same labour, than by the old throw-shuttle loom. As a result of this some 17,000 fly-shuttle looms have so far been introduced by the Department amongst handloom weavers of this Presidency. The preparatory processes of the industry, however, have not received the same amount of attention.

The bulletin gives two size-mixing recipes containing magnesium chloride, which have given very good results with warp yarn of 20s counts. These recipes can be recommended for use by handloom weavers as they are better and cheaper than the country size-mixings now used by them. A large percentage of handloom weavers weave with yarn up to and including 20s counts. The results of the investigations should, therefore, benefit them considerably. Further investigations will be necessary in connection with higher counts. It is hoped that the results of the investigations given in the bulletin will be found useful and will benefit the handloom weaving industry.

The price of the bulletin is one anna and it can be had from the Government Book Depot, Charni Road, Bombay.

AMRIT KAUR BREAKS HER FAST

Nariman Assures Her Congress Will Make Every Effort For Assam

Srijut K. F. Nariman, President and Sjt. Abidally, Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee paid a visit to Shrimati Amrit Kaur on Tuesday morning.

Both of them assured her that they whole heartedly sympathised with the Assam people in their terrible sufferings and regretted that being too much occupied with the work in regard to Congress session, they could not pay earlier attention.

Srijut Nariman assured Mrs. Amrit Kaur that the Congress Working Committee would surely appeal to the country to help Assam and that, on his return from Benares, he will not fail to try his utmost for Assam.

On this assurance he requested Shrimati Amrit Kaur to break her fast. He offered her a cup of milk which she accepted and her fast which was started only yesterday ended.

The following is the copy of letter which Mr. K. F. Nariman has sent to me under to-day's date:—

Dear Sirdar Jamiat Singh,

I find from to-day's paper that the Assam Provincial Congress Committee has requested the Congress Working Committee to issue an appeal on behalf of the afflicted and flood-stricken Assam. I am proceeding to Benares to-morrow to attend the Working Committee meeting and am certain that in response to that request, the Working Committee will immediately issue an appeal for help. Besides, Bombay with its usual philanthropy and generosity, will not allow the pathetic cry of Assam to go unheeded. I am informed that the urgent and immediate necessity is for a large quantity of ready-made clothing and wearing apparel, particularly for women and children and I am certain that thousands of families will be able to spare easily some pieces of clothing out of their spare stock. Under these circumstances, I am glad that sister Amrit Kaur has in response to mine and Sjt. Abid Ali's request, broken the fast. Already steps are taken all over the country to come to the rescue of our distressed men in Assam and 'Bombay will also give its share.'

Trusting sister Amrit Kaur is well.

With kind regards

Yours sincerely,

K. F. Nariman.

Jamiat Singh.

Jermahal,

24-7-34.

WIDOW ACQUITTED OF CHILD MURDER

Accused Says She Had Fainted At Time Of Delivery

Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court Sessions acquitted Janabai Sakharam, a Hindu widow, who was charged with the murder of her newly born child, on the jury unanimously finding her "not guilty."

Mr. V. F. Taraporevala, Acting Advocate General with Miss D. K. A Kuka, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Dhirubhai Bhulabhai Desai defended the accused.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the accused was living with one Mahadev and his family in Pandit chawl in Dadar. On April 3 last, Janu, a postal clerk residing next door, returned home and heard some one groaning in Mahadev's room. Peeping in through the door, he saw the accused lying down. The other inmates of the house had then gone out.

A bundle tied in a gunny bag, which was found near the woman, contained the dead body of a newly-born child. Medical evidence showed that the child was born alive.

It was suggested for the defence that the child's death might have been caused by the umbilical chord having been entwined round its neck at the time of its birth.

In her statement to the Court, the accused said that she had fainted and did not know what had happened.

ALLEGED HARASSING OF WOMAN

Incident At Chowpatty On Ekadashi Day

A curious sequel to the Ashadi Ekadeshi bath was reported by the Gamdevi police on Tuesday before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Magistrate, Girgaum.

The complainant, a young Hindu woman whose name the police have not revealed, was taking her bath in Chowpatti on Ashadi Ekadesni day (Monday). She was, there it is alleged, along with two other women.

The accused Shamrao Dinanath (28) who is alleged to have thrown stones at them. He watched them come to the shore after dressing themselves up. Then he is alleged to have pulled the sari of the complainant and finally caught hold of her wrist.

The complainant resented the earlier movements of the accused and asked the accused to go away.

But when she saw that her hand was gripped and her resentments was of no avail, the complainant in sheer consternation was said to have shouted for the police.

Subsequently, the police arrived on the scene and they saw the accused holding the hand of the complainant.

The accused has been ordered to be remanded for a period of six days, pending further inquiries.

SHIP UNHARMED

The "Monterosa" is steaming very slowly from the grounded reef. Twelve hundred passengers mostly German have remained calm.

The Captain wirelesses that the ship is totally unharmed and hopes to refloat her under her own power.

MERCHANT'S HOUSE BURGLED

Valuable Jewellery Missing

The residence of a wealthy glassware merchant on the second floor of a building at the junction of Parsi Gulli and Goghari Moholla, Bombay, was burgled at day time on Monday and a cash box containing gold ornaments and jewellery valued at Rs. 3,500 was stolen.

LOCK WRENCHED OFF

Returning from his work on Monday evening, Tar Mahomed, the victimised merchant, was surprised to find the lock of the flat wrenched off and the contents of the room lying scattered in utter confusion.

An iron cash box containing the valuable jewellery placed in the cupboard was missing. He at once telephoned to the Maharbavdi police and Inspector Paul and Deputy Inspector Macarthy arrived on the scene.

Inquiries showed that Tar Mahomed's son had returned to the flat at 2 p.m. when he found the lock intact.

C. I. D. CALLED IN

Inspector Dyer of the C.I.D. and finger print experts also visited the spot and made inquiries. So far no arrests have been made.

Tar Mahomed's wife, it appears, left the flat early in the morning and returned late in the evening.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN UPPER BURMA

Conditions Unsettled In Bay Of Bengal

POONA, July 24.

The monsoon has been active in Upper Burma from Assam to East United Provinces and in Punjab Kumaon Hills and West Central Provinces and is strengthening in the Peninsula. Conditions are becoming unsettled in the Bay of Bengal and off Circars Coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East United Provinces, East Central Provinces, Konkan, North Hyderabad, Malabar and Madras Deccan and local in Burma, Bengal, West Central India, West Central Provinces, Punjab Hills, Bombay Deccan and South Hyderabad while a few falls have occurred in Orissa, West United Provinces, East Rajputana, Gujarat, Southwest Madras and North Madras Coast.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Port Blair, two inches; Bhamo, three; Mergui, Myitkyina and Lashio, one and half; Cherrapunji, four; Gauhati and Darjeeling, two; Purnea, one and half; Gaya and Jalpaiguri, one; Dehra Dun, three; Benares, Behraich and Mussooree, two, Pachmarhi, one and half; Jubbulpore and Saugor, one; Karwar and Mangalore, two; Mahableshwar one and half and Kurnool, Khandala and Cuddapah, one.

FORECAST.

Monsoon will strengthen in Lower Burma and will be active in Upper Burma, Assam and Southeast Bengal and rainfall will increase and extend generally in peninsula and local falls of rain will also occur in central parts of country and in United Provinces.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING.

Moderate to heavy rain will occur in Circars Coast, Hyderabad and Kanara during the next 36 hours.—A. P.

3.1 DEGREES ABOVE NORMAL

City's Maximum Temperature At 8 a. m. On On Tuesday

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 24th July 1934

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 0.06 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 88.1 degrees 3.1 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 79.4 degrees 3.3 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 189 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 000 inches

Total rainfall during the month 7.89 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 36.38

Weather remarks: Drizzle.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, July 24

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 24-7-34 at Colaba Point 0.00"; Fort 0.10"; J J Hospital 0.32"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.07"

Total since 1st June to date at Colaba Point 36.34; Fort 49.12; J J Hospital 41.97; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 42.01

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 at Colaba Point 36.47; Fort 43.91; J J Hospital 42.40

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 at Colaba Point 16.90; Fort 24.52; J J Hospital 20.56 Cotton Laboratory Matunga 20.67.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 24TH JULY 1934

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.3deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.91 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.71 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

PURSE FOR HORNIMAN

Anti-Gambling League's Move

Bombay July 23.

The Secretary, Anti-Gambling League writes:—

"In view of the services-unique and wholesome, rendered by Mr. B. G. Horniman to the cause of Anti-Gambling advocated by the League, it is hereby proposed that a purse on behalf of the League be presented to him and that the Purse Fund be started.

"Further the League approves of the move taken by the Councillors of the Bombay Legislative Council and prays that they feel pleased to expedite the enactment of legislation to declare all sorts of tipsting and forecasting illegal."—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

JULY 24.

Moncalieri, Androsi, Trieste.
Clan Macinnes, Boag, Liverpool
Mundra, Parkin, London.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 24.

City of Christchurch, Wooster, Karachi.
Somali, Kemp, Kobe.

JULY 25.

Bamora, Brown, Busrah.
Takliwa, Carter, Durban.
Kaisho Maru, Oguri, Kobe.
Behar, Champion London.

LOADING.

JULY 24.

Steamer Goldengate for Rangoon.
Steamer President Monroe for New York.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Takliwa:— The B I S N Coy's mail steamer Takliwa, will to-day for Durban with mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Moncalieri.—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Moncalieri, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Trieste, with a general cargo.

S S Clan Macovines.—The J F Coy's steamer Clan Macinnes, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Mundra.—The W M S Coy's steamer Mundra, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from London, with a general cargo.

S S City of Christchurch:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Christchurch sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Somali.—The P & O S N Coy's steamer Somali, sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Kaisho Maru.—The O S K steamer Kaisho Maru, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Behar.—The P & O S N Coy's steamer Behar, will sail today for Lonon, with a general cargo

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 24.

S S Behar for London.—47 cases bristles, D Abraham & Sons; 9 bales animal skins, P E Boyce & Sons; 3 bales animal skins A L Hassam.; 8 bales woollen carpets, A Azizulla.

For Tripoli.—15 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Alexandretta.—45 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Famagusta.—7 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

S S Elysia for Liverpool.—6003 For Haure.—62 bales cotton raw bags groundnuts, Strauss & Co.; G K Kaisha Ltd.

8 bales cotton yarn waste, M Narottamdas & Co.; 84 bales wool raw, V Oomersey.

For Marseilles.—16 bales wool raw, C Lister & Co.

For Glasgow.—9200 bags ground nut oil cakes and 700 bags linseed oil cakes, Strauss & Co.

S S President Monroe, for New York.—100 bales cotton waste, B Karsondas & Co.; 274 bags gum karaya, D Manji & Co.; 5 bales animal skins, M N Husein & Co.; 174 bags gum karaya N Moolji & Co.; 50 bales cotton fly, India Produce Export Co.; 12 cases cotton prints, Thos. Cook & Sons.

For Salonica.—50 bales cotton raw, B Maheshwari; 100 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo

For Genoa.—600 bags linseed B Maheshwari; 660 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 50 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

S S Ockenfels for Hamburg.—13 bales wool raw, E Mavji & Co.; 2300 bags groundnut oil cakes, H A K Oomerbhoy.

For Tallin.—28 bales hemp, M Nisim.

For Copenhagen.—14 bales cotton thread waste, M Chandulal & Co.

City of Christchurch, Agents, K Nixon & Co. from Liverpool.—521 minium circles; 35 beer; 40 cases mootr car covers; 59 cases aluminium circles; 85 cases beer; cases hammers; 798 cases tyres; 40 cases stout; 25 cases ale; 46 100 cases lead ore; 20 cases whisky; 36 cases copper wire; 100 cases cement sheets; 50 cases bath bricks; 165 bales newspapers; 24 drums lub. oil; 80 cases cellulose; 32 cases rods; 216 cases cistens; 400 bags china clay; 80 cases glass ware; 53 bales wool tops; 282 drums pain; 23 drums distemper; 1120 cases tiles; 72 cases casings; 30 cases fire clay; 45 cases cheese 186 bundles steel; 750 bundles steel sheets; 51 bundles plates; 58 drums dyes; 68 cases paper; 63 cases soap; 320 cases machinery; 266 cases e'ware; 46 cases art silk yarn; 140 cases cotton yarn; 60 cases cotton; 352 cases cotton piecegoods.

From Glasgow.—100 bundles sockets; 74 cases valves; 53 cases whisky; 88 cases nails; 47 cases paper; 239 cases sewing thread; 98 cases cottoos; 40 cases cotton piecegoods; 100 cases cisterns; 220 cases rivets; 42 cases bars.

Health And Hygiene

Whooping Cough

One Of Most Serious And Most Frequently Fatal Conditions Besetting Young Lives

Whooping cough is one of the most serious diseases which a young child may have, and the younger the child, the more dangerous is an attack of the disease. Of the total number of deaths for which whooping cough is responsible, one-half occur in children under the age of one year, observes a doctor in the "Montreal Gazette."

Whooping cough is caused by a germ, and it is spread by the transfer of the germ in the droplets of secretion thrown out by the patient when he coughs. The spread takes place before the typical "whoop" develops, at the time when the child has what appears to be an ordinary cold.

Every child who has whooping cough contracted it from another child who had the disease. In order to protect young children from this disease which is so often fatal to them, it is necessary to keep them away from other children who have coughs or colds.

The common cold itself is serious enough, but what appears to be an ordinary cold may be the onset of measles or whooping cough. Both, too, are most infectious during their onset, before the typical rash of the one and the "whoop" of the other appear.

In the case of the child with whooping cough, it is found that what was thought to be the cough of an ordinary cold does not get better. He coughs more frequently, the cough increases in severity, and it comes in spells. Finally, during one of these spells of coughing, he cannot get his breath, and then comes a big gasp with a whooping sound, not infrequently followed by vomiting. Young children are exhausted by the spells of coughing and the loss of sleep, while the repeated vomiting interferes with their proper nourishment.

Some parents do not realize how serious whooping cough is for the child under three years of age, and, if an older child in the family contracts the disease, they make little or no effort to protect the younger one, with the erroneous idea of getting it over with for all the family at the same time. It is much better to go through two or three quarantine periods than it is to take a chance on the baby's coming through an attack of whooping cough.

The whooping cough patient needs good care. Most of the deaths which occur are due to pneumonia which develops as a complication of whooping cough. The child needs to husband his strength with good food, plenty of fresh air, and rest in bed until the doctor says it is safe for him to get up.

Whooping cough is one of the most serious and most frequently fatal conditions besetting the lives of young children.

FAINLESS DIET FOR KIDNEY STONES

American Doctor Reports New Method To Remove Old Fear

The second oldest human operation, whose scars are found on Egyptian mummies, is on its way to retirement and replacement by a painless diet announced to the closing session of the American Medical Association.

The operation is for stones in kidneys and bladder, called calculi, one of the most painful ills. Its surgery records are antedated only by the skull operations done with sharp stones by prehistoric man.

The new diet is not announced as a cure, despite the fact that it has been in use on human beings at the Cleveland clinic for two years, with a large measure of success. Two years is regarded as medically too short for "definite and final conclusions."

Charles C. Higgins, M. D., of the clinic, made the report. The idea came from experiments on Albino rats. Diets deficient in vitamin A produced the stones in these animals. Rich vitamin A feeding, particularly with cod liver oil, dissolved the stones.

Eighteen human beings have taken the new diet at the clinic. Some of these had been operated upon and the diet had prevented the formation of new stones, something which often follows these operations. Where new stones formed, the diet got rid of them without further operation.

FORETELLING SEX

Boston Medico Claims Efficacy For New Test

A new method of foretelling the sex of unborn children which has correctly forecast 242 boys and 156 girls was described in an announcement at Boston University.

If the baby is to be a boy, a small pink spot appears on the mother's forearm, a color indicating that nature's choice is contrary to the custom in some countries of sending gifts, "blue for a boy, pink for a girl."

The pink spot appears after a slight hypodermic made of a new extract taken from the glands of bulls. The color for girls is white, that is, no "reaction" appears after the needle.

The test was devised by Dr. Max Davis, instructor of obstetrics and gynecology at the School of Medicine. The total prospective mothers tested was 468. The accuracy in this number was 82.3 per cent. for male children and 89.6 per cent. for females.

The best period for accurate forecasts is after the fifth month of pregnancy. No ill effects of any sort have been observed, upon either mother or child.

LEFT SIDE OF BODY HOLLOW

Ahmetolglou Hassan, a 34-year-old Turk, is completely hollow in the left side of his body. All his organs—heart, lungs, and kidney—are clustered together in his right side. He has yet to experience a day's illness.

DOCTOR REVIVES "DEAD" DOG

Dead for thirty minutes, dogs have been brought back to life in the laboratory of Professor V. S. Smirnov, a Russian scientist. This miracle was achieved by injecting a solution of potassium and calcium into their hearts, resulting in the re-establishment of muscular energy, the theory being that the heart continues to "blink" for several hours after death.

NEW DRUG FOUND

Narcotic Several Times More Powerful Than Morphine

A new narcotic several times as powerful as morphine, but without habit-forming characteristics, was described at Geneva on May 29 to the League of Nations consulting committee on traffic in opium and other drugs.

Dr. Lyndor. F. Small discovered the new drug after several years of research in the University of Virginia, working under the direction of the National Research Council and the Rockefeller Foundation, said M. Fuller, the United States delegate.

The United States Government has taken control of the drug in order to prevent abuses, it was added.

MYSTERIOUS BLOOD DISEASE

Cure For "Agranulocytosis" Found

A cure for the mysterious blood disease agranulo-cytos's, hitherto 100 per cent. fatal, is claimed by Dr. William Murphy of Boston, famous co-discoverer of the liver extract cure for pernicious anemia.

Addressing the convention of the American Medical Association recently Dr. Murphy explained that the disease, which was discovered in Germany 12 years ago caused the white blood cells to disappear from the blood stream. He claims that the liver extract used in the pernicious-anemia treatment was equally successful for agranulocytosis, saying that victims of that disease in a Boston hospital had been cured within six hours.

Dr. Murphy added that the pernicious-anemia mortality rate in America had been reduced 50 per cent. since 1926 by the liver-extract treatment.

IONISATION PROVES BENEFICIAL

Gangrene, Diabetes, Epilepsy, Asthma Greatly Alleviated Or Cured

Fifteen years ago Professor Chijeksky of Moscow began the study of the influence of atmospheric electricity (ionisation) on living organisms. Together with his co-laborators, he has carried out hundreds of experiments on many thousands of biological specimens: rats, white mice, guinea-pigs, chimpanzees, rabbits, sheep, hornel cattle, bees, birds, eggs in incubators, micro-organisms, seeds of various plants, vegetables and cereals.

...Ionisation of hens and chickens resulted in a rapid increase in weight, increased laying of eggs, and increase in the size of the eggs themselves. Experiments with pigs and sheep showed that ionisation had a favourable influence upon weak, sick and under-developed animals.

After having obtained a number of irrefutable proofs of the beneficial influence of ionisation on animals, Professor Chijewsky in 1930 started experiments on human beings. The greatest medical institutions of the Soviet Union are now engaged in the elaboration of the problem of ionisation. In the past two years a great number of the most valuable observations have been made.

Spontaneous gangrene, Basedow's disease, bronchial asthma, insomnia, gastric and intestinal ailments, the various forms of disorders in women, skin diseases, diabetes, epilepsy, and certain children's diseases, were either completely cured, or greatly alleviated after the ionisation treatment.

21 BABIES ENOUGH, JUDGE TELLS MOTHER

"Stop having babies, 21 is enough," said Judge Harold G. Knight to Mrs. Frank Stiles, in juvenile court at Norristown, Pennsylvania, Mrs. Stiles is the mother of 21 children.

She, together with her husband and 10 of the children, was in court on a complaint by probation officers that the home conditions were not suitable to the children.

The Judge, after hearing testimony, turned six of the children over to the Children's Aid Society and another to the Pennhurst School, for treatment.

HEADACHE A DAY

Man Hurt In Motor Accident Gets £3,000 Damages

What had become known as the "headache a day" case has ended in the award of £3,000 damages to a man hurt in a motor-car accident, says on East London (Cape Province) report.

The man, Henley Dawson Pearse, of East London, sued another man for damages amounting to £5,000 because of an accident as a result of which Pearse's skull was fractured so that he suffered from a headache every day.

Now the court has granted him damages of £3,000.

COAL BLACK BLOOD

Caused By Melanotic Sarcoma, Extremely Rare Form Of Malignant Growth

A man whose blood was black was described at an inquest at Conventry, Warwickshire.

A pathologist stated that a post-mortem examniation of John Charles Clarke aged 39, of Longford, showed all the blood to be coal black of the consistency of tar.

He added that the heart was studded with black spots, and attributed the cause of death to melanotic sarcoma, an extremely rare form of malignant growth.

A verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

The Calcutta Corporation Scavengers' and Labourers' Union has submitted to the Bengal Government a memorial stating their grievances and requesting the Government to order a public enquiry into the conditions of service of the city's scavengers, and labourers and redress their just grievances.—A. P.

(Continued From Col. 4)

sociation with him has now come to an end.

Offer to Fight Baer.

Jack Peterson who, on June 5 defeated Len Harvey for the British and Empire Heavyweight Championship, has received an offer of a fight from Max Baer, who defeated Primo Carnera for the Heavyweight Championship of the world on June 15. Petersen says that he will accept Baer's offer if he (Petersen) is victorious in his fight with Larry Gains.

DAVIS CUP INTER-ZONE FINAL

Lott And Stoeffen Defeat Crawford And Quist

LONDON, July 23.

In the Davis Cup Inter-zone final, Lott and Stoeffen (America) beat Crawford and Quist (Australia) 6—4, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4.

The match was played at a terrific pace, and produced exhilarating tennis. The Americans practically swept the Australians off the court with their typical aggression.

Lott aced his opponents continually with his service and masterly volleying, and Stoeffen smashed brilliantly. Lott once scored four service aces in succession to win the fourth game in the second set.

The Australians retaliated in the third set. Crawford had spells of greatness. Quist was marvellous until he cracked in the fourth set.—Reuter.

JAIL TROUNCES RAILWAY

Cricket At Visapur

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, July 23.

In an ideal cricket weather, last Sunday, the Visapur Jail Team completely trounced the G. I. P. Railway Ghorpuri T. S. Eleven, in one day's tournament played on the Jail ground. Winning the toss the Home team elected to bat, and with an easy style knocked up 210 runs for the fall of only four wicket. L. D'Souza who hade his 82, closed upon his century on previous Sunday, played an erratic game, giving a not chance in the slips, which was not taken. This was his fourth big score in succession. Ibrahim added 46 runs in less than half hour.

The visitors replied very poorly, scoring a meagre 31 in their first innings. They were made to follow-on, but with no better success. They lost their four best wickets for a paltry 54. The result, according to the rules, was declared on the first innings.

JAIL TEAM.

J. B. D'Souza l b w Joshi	35
L. D'Souza c Dhande b Joshi	82
Ibrahim c & b Dhondu	
Narayan	46
Khandu not out	26
Dr. Tilve by D. Narayan	15
Extras	6
Total for 4 wkts.	210

RAILWAY TEAM.

1st Innings.

Kodak by Kisan	1
Thatte b Jadhav	0
L. D. Josni c Dyer b Sudame	10
Gangasevak b Kison	0
L. Bhagvat b Kisan	3
N. Kulkarni b Jadhav	9
D. Narayan b Sudame	7
Dhande b Dyer	4
Ugle b Sudame	0
Thite b Sudame	2
Khote not out	0
Extra	1
Total	31

2 nd Innings.

Kodak b Kisan not out	8
B. Sudame b Jadhav	5
L. Bhagwat b Jadhav	9
D. Narayan b Sudame not out	5
Dhande b Dyer run out	23
Khole b Sudame	0
Extra	9
Total	53

PETERSEN TO FIGHT GAINS FOR EMPIRE TITLE

Winner May Meet Carnera In Paris In October

Jack Petersen, the British and Empire heavyweight champion, will meet Larry Gains at the White City, London, on Sept. 10, for the Empire title.

Petersen's father, who manages his son's boxing affairs, and Mr. Harry Levene, the manager of Gains, on July 4 met Mr. Jeff Dickson, the promoter, in London, and signed articles for the match.

Mr. Dickson said to a reporter: "I am leaving for New York shortly to negotiate with Primo Carnera for the Italian to meet the winner of the Petersen-Gains fight at the Palais des Sports, Paris, on Oct. 15."

Guest of Honour.

Jack Petersen was the guest of honour at a luncheon in London on July 4 when Mr. Malcolm Mac Donald, Under-Secretary for the Dominions, presented him with a gold cup subscribed for by friends and admirers to mark his recent triumphs.

Mr. MacDonald said Petersen was a fine specimen of British pluck. He had fought all his fights on clean, manly lines, and he had raised the tone of boxing in this country.

Sir Louis Greig and Lord Eldon also spoke.

The hosts were Mr. William Blackwood (London) and Mr. Harry James (Cardiff), both of whom interested themselves in Petersen's career when he became a professional. Their as-

(Continued in column 3.)

READERS' VIEWS

(Continued from page 8.)

many years and have nearly lost patience but until the heavy burden of arrear dividends is removed, they have absolutely no chance of getting even a small return.—Yours, etc.,

"A SHAREHOLDER."

Challenge To Sir Harry Haig

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From the heights of subtle Simla, the Home Member has accused the Frontier Gandhi of gross violence! Misstatement cannot go much further. Will Sir Harry Haig—

(1) Point out a single speech of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, where he has preached violence?

(2) Will the Home Member cite a single act of Khan's violence?

(3) Will the Home Member disprove the fact, that but for the herculean efforts of the great Khan, the Frontier Pathans would have burst into violence?

Let Sir Harry Haig answer.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

Kolhapur

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 13th inst. the Director of the "States' Bulletin" takes objection to my calling Kolhapur a city situated in an out of the way place.

He ought to have known that when I called Kolhapur an out of the way place, I was writing about the visit of Pandit Malaviya, and of like persons to Kolhapur, and not about the isolation of Kolhapur from the rest of the world owing to the want of bus services, neither was I refusing to acknowledge it as a business centre.

I simply meant by that statement that the city is not situated on the main railway line, as to allow passengers—travelling from Poona to Bangalore, or from Bombay to Madras—to alight on their way and have a look at the place.

It is situated more than thirty miles away from the main line. A branch-line connects the place to the main-line at Miraj, and the former line terminates at Kolhapur. So passengers travelling on the main-line cannot alight on their way and have an opportunity to see the town.

As regards bus services, I admit that there are many and they connect various places.

But passengers undertaking a long journey, mostly travel in trains, not in buses.

The Director of the "States' Bulletin" has overdone his part in stating that there is a bus-service running between Kolhapur and Bangalore. Of such a bus service nobody knows here at Kolhapur except the Director of the "States' Bulletin." It is really news to rue as well as to every resident of Kolhapur.—Yours etc.

C.P. BASAVARADDI.

Fallacy Of Cost Of Living

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As recently as last month your correspondent "One Afflicted" writing to your paper under the caption of "House Rents" drew the attention of your readers to the lame argument of the present low cost of living, always submitted by those in authority, in justification for wage or salary cuts.

In view of the present low standard of salaries paid to employees both by the Government and commercial concerns, it would be interesting, indeed, to find out whether the phrase "low cost of living" so frequently used and cited in justification of wage cuts, does bear any material significance in its relation or application to the actual costs of living in Bombay. To me an investigation in this direction by a competent and impartial body appears to be most necessary inasmuch as, with all the noise the authorities have been able to make about this phrase since the decline in the prices of some of the house-hold commodities, there appears to be no "pucca" case made out at all for justifying either a fresh engagment of a graduate on a bare pittance of Rs. 30 p.m. or for that matter, reducing the salaries of clerks long employed in offices by 30 to 40 per cent. as has been done in several of the Bombay offices.

The problem of the present cost of living requires to be studied in all its aspects, fundamentally, in respect of its social necessities and obligations which our education has imposed upon society. But to return to plain and simple facts which are understood by everybody relevant to the issue in hand, let us go back to our own offices and officers. Our offices and officers necessarily require and insist upon their employees to be always in spick and span order in matters of tastes, habits and apparel and always like them to be presentable on all occasions. This is quite apart from demands made on intelligence. How can one ever hope to cultivate or acquire such standards in these hard days when the salary he gets is just enough to keep his body and soul together in a semi-starved condition?

If we glance around most of the offices in this proud city of ours, we find that persons who once long ago looked well, dressed well, ate well, lived well and worked well and cherished higher ambitions for the future, are to-day complete wrecks, denuded of hopes and ambitions, driven about by a hunted look threatening suicide, in a semi-started physique. These are the baneful repercussions of what the low cost of living has done to society through the machinations of the rich, but yet our employers are baffled. They nearly all shrug their shoulders; and if at the end of the financial year, there is not much of surplus left for themselves for house allowances, motor allowances, outfit allowances, touring allowances, acting allowances and thousand other allowances, down comes their pencil again for another cut in the salaries of their subordinates because the cost of living for subordinates is very low.

This is absurd. We, however, understand that trade is not what it was a few years ago and, if any reorganisation of an office is necessary it has to be done in a sensible manner irrespective of superiors' or subordinates' sentiments in the matter with due regard to as much need as there is for it.

The present policy of employers of introducing promiscuous cuts, seeking cheaper labour is an injustice to human kind and deserves to be unreservedly censured and condemned. It is the sacred duty of the rich employers to see and safeguard that the living standard of those working for them is not unwarrantedly disturbed. The argument that cheaper labour is available and offered, is fallacious as such cheap labour that is available today, is the outcome of the selfishness of the authors of the argument brought about by their callous opposition to the sound and wholesome principle which demands a just settlement of wages for labour.

Whatever be the opinion entertained by the officials in respect to the problem of the present cost of living, I humbly submit that it has been tragically exaggerated to meet and serve their own ends at the cost of the poor and undefended. Law courts, bankruptcies, looting, forgeries, swindles and murders now committed even by the educated classes, are a living testimony of the fact of the tragic misconstruction made by those in authority and power in respect to the fallacy of low cost of living.

Rents have never been cheap for lower and middle class people inspite of the hue and cry of the landlords to the contrary. A double room tenement is never available in Bombay for less than Rs. 20 per month. As to what this actually means in working out the monthly family budget, one would only get a fair idea when I say that if a man is of a decent disposition who has not been accustomed to have all his life his bed and sitting room in his kitchen, has perforce to procure a two room tenement for his mother or sister or his own family (the latter of which is not to be thought of at all now) even though, his salary be as large as three figures or a mere fifty.

Most of the offices in Bombay have to-day on their rolls a majority of clerks still receiving Rs. 80 or 90 per month despite their long services in several instances extending over fifteen years. Out of this sum one has to meet house rents which absorb 30 to 40 per cent. of the total income which is received by the individual less income-tax and Provident Fund or other contributions. The balance is divided for household necessities as foodstuffs etc., clothes for self and family, education of dependants (a costly item) payment of insurance premiums, milk, dhoby, breadman etc., and a thousand other things, all necessities—no pictures—no concerts—no dances—no beers—no amusements in the programme. This order of things is perpetual and runs well so long the family budget is not intruded by misfortunes of sickness from time to time as is usual in Bombay on account of insanitary housing conditions. But if the family is visited by the devastations of sickness, I leave the prognosis of the dilemma to your readers especially to the active sponsors of the cause of wage-cuts.

There is, therefore, no dopbt that the theory of low cost of living is all a myth and moonshine, and the havoc it has caused so society is akin to crime. We all urge and aim for better understanding of men and things, of countries and nations all with a view to advancing a common cause of peace and happiness throughout the Universe. How can these aspirations ever come to fruition when man denies the right to live and destroys the structure of human society? Man, be he rich or poor, wants to live a useful life for himself and for his country. To live it like a man and not beast.—Yours, etc.,

A. S. LOBO.

Wheat Exports From India

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the present juncture, it is of primary importance for business men to procure full information with regard to wheat. I would urge my readers to consider the following questions, which will enable them to form an accurate opinion as to the rise and fall in the prices of wheat.

1 Will the crop of wheat in India this year be sufficient to meet the demands of the whole of India?

2 If in case the old stock is mixed with the new, will it not be over and above the demand?

3 Is there any hope of export of wheat this year?

4 Is there any thing to admit of the rise in the rates of wheat this year?

Now I would request my brother businessmen not to devote the whole of their attention to wheat, but to strive to procure full information as to other comodities also. The crop of Toria this year eight annas in the rupee or say 50 per cent. Mustard crop in the Panjab is practically nill and in the Southern part it is 25 per cent. Tara Mira Crop is not even 25 per cent and the crop of linseed and monkey-nut (mung palli) is also very discouraging.

It should be borne in mind that in Europe varieties of oils and greases are made from the above crop which they export to our country and thus earn much. It is therefore but natural that they have to look upon India to supply their demand.

I may add that the stock of Toria, Mustard and Linseed will not meet the demand in India this year. It is, therefore, entirely safe to stock all of them. Such opportunities seldom come, and one should therefore, derive the best advantage from them when they come.—Yours, etc.

RAM SARAN.

Our Poona Letter

CONGRESS CANDIDATES FOR ASSEMBLY

Public Meeting In Memory Of Sen Gupta

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, July 23

At a meeting of the Maharashtra Branch of the Congress Parliamentary Board, held yesterday evening, it was unanimously resolved that Messrs. Narhar Vishnu Gadgil and Keshavrao Jedhe, two local Congressmen of repute, should contest the Assembly elections from the Non-Mahomedan Constituency Central Division. The name of Dr. Kazi of Yaval (East Khandesh) was recommended for candidature from the Mahomedan constituency. The meeting was attended by Sjt. Gangadharrao Despande of Belgaum, who left immediately after the meeting for Bombay in response to some urgent teleggraphic communication from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

The Board now consists of the Congressmen and six democrat Swarajists. The decision taken above were unanimous and have been found to be completely satisfactory to all the sections and shades of opinion in the political circles of Maharashtra.

SEN GUPTA DAY

A largely attended public meeting was held last evening in Poona to commemorate the memory of Sjt. J. M. Sen Gupta. The meeting was addressed by several local congressmen.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

The Government of Bombay is reported to be seriously considering the problem of Secondary Education in the presidency especially in the light that two many middle grade schools are coming into exis ance day by day. The Government have made the appointment of a special officer to investigate the case in full and a committee consisting of various officals of the Education Department and some representatives of the University of Bombay. The recent visit to Poona of Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the University is reported to have been connected with this discussion.

Calcutta.—News has reached here from Tatanagar that while the up Bombay Mail was passing Kharkai bridge on July 22 a loud report of an explosion was heard twice in quick succession. It is suspected that explosive substances were left alongside the railway track by miscreants.—A. P.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Shud 14, 1990.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 12, 1353.
Parsi: Behman 22, 1903.
Sunrise: 6h. 13m.
Sunset: 7h. 17m.
High Water: 11.18, 23.00
Low Water: 4.11, 17.24
Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m.
Miss E. A. Underwood will speak on "What has Christianity to say to the Social Reformers" at Y. M. C. A. (Student Branch), Bowen Memorial Hall, 6-0 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 26

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Council Bye-election: Millowners' Constituency, nomination of candidates.

TODAY ON RADIO

WEDNESDAY, July 25.

12 noon. Time Signal. Indian Selected Hour. 1 p.m. Bombay market rates. European Lunch Time Music. 2 p.m. Close down. 5 p.m. Time Signal. European Ladies' Hour. Household Talk. 5-30 p.m. Relay of music from the Regal Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Indian programme. Instrumental music. 7-30 p.m. Interval. 8-45 p.m. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-10 p.m. European programme. Talk-"Topics of to-day." 9-20 p.m. Weather and other news. 9-30 p.m. The Radio Quartet 11 p.m. Close down.

On Wednesday, 25th July, 1934, there will be a relay of the speeches at the W. I. A. A. Meeting from 2 to 2-30 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

WEDNESDAY, July 25.

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom. News Bulletin. 7-30 p.m. A topical talk. 7-45 p.m A pianoforte interlude. The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra. 8 p.m. A talk. 8-15 p.m. The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra. 8-30 p.m. Songs and Syncopation. 9-15 p.m. Time Signal Variety, a programme of gramophone records. 10-30 p.m. News Bulletin. 10-45 p.m. A topical talk. 10-50 p.m. An interlude of gramophone records. 11 p.m. Holiday Harmony, song.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION CEREMONY.

Prize distribution ceremony of the Maratha Provident Fund Ltd. was performed at Hirabag (near C. P. Tank) on Sunday last. Mr. R. B. Raut took the chair. The total prizes distributed amongst the students amounted to Rs. 225. Messrs. G. K. Dalvi and Shripad K. Naik said the above Fund was not restricted to only Marathas but to all whose mother tongue was Marathi, and has been patronized by all sects of people since its inception.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We have received a sample bottle of "Kanakesam Balm—which is claimed to be a remedy for all aches and pains—manufactured by Messrs. Kanakesam and Co., Madras.

We have received from Messrs. Nene and Sons (Panjarpole New Chawl, Girgaon, Bombay) a bottle of "Babul Brand Tooth Powder.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS EMPLOYEES' UNION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Union was held at its office, Soman Building, Girgaon, on Saturday evening. The meeting considered the question of the reduction of monthly subscription. Mr. S. C. Joshi, Advocate, President of the Union and Mr Syed Munawar, Vice President also attended and addressed the meeting.

Mr. Joshi exhorted the members to make efforts to increase the number of members by explaining to the other members the utility of the Union. Mr. Syed Munawar listened to the grievances of the members and promised to get them redressed. Some of the grievances were the absence of payment for 'idle time' to compositors, absence of extra payment for holiday working and such others.

KANCHANGAVARI MATERNITY HOME.

The ninth annual report of the Kanchangavari Maternity Home situated at Garden Lane, Sandhurst Road, founded by the Late Seth Mangaldas Girdhardas Parekh of Ahmedabad for the benefit of the Gujeratis of Bombay, for the year ending 30-6-1934 shows an increase in the number of patients attended on or treated for delivery, which has been 1087 during the year as compared to 887 during the previous year. The cheap dispensary attached to the Home is also gaining in popularity and 3445 women and 5376 children took advantage of it during the year. It also treated 135 women as in patients of the Dispensary for Antinatal or Gynecological treatment. From a humble beginning of 10 beds, the Maternity Home has now provided for 35 beds and its increasing popularity testifies to the need of such efficiently-managed modern institutions to the Hindu community of Bombay.

KALYAN T.C.C. ELECTIONS.

The general elections of the Kalyan Taluka Congress Committee took place on Sunday the 22nd July. The following members were elected on the Executive Committee.

Dr. V. W. Phadke President, Messrs. Ganpat Rao Phadke and Ravalbhai Vice-Presidents Messrs. K. T. Sule and Rambhau Patwardhan Secretaries.

VISIT TO 'D' WARD.

The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of 'D' Ward will meet near Gowalia Tank Tram Terminus on Thursday, the 26th July 1934 at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

His Worship the Mayor has fixed 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time) to-day Wednesday, for the holding of the Adjourned July Meeting, and 4 p.m. the same day for the holding of the Adjourned March Meeting.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Function of Ethics" will be the subject of a free, public lecture to be followed by questions and answers at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) evening at 6-15.

INTERCASTE WIDOW REMARRIAGE.

Mr. Rangildas Jivanbhai Mehta of Gogari Dasha Deshawal Bania Caste married on Saturday last Smt. Saraswati of Damania Darji Caste at the Arya Samaj Hall, Bombay. The bridegroom is a young man of 30 studying law and the bride is a cultured girl of 22, who has specialised in embroidery work.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ.

On the occasion of the Lunar Eclipse which falls on Thursday the 26th inst. between 4 p.m. and 7-30 p.m. arrangements have been made at the Asthika Samaj Hall to conduct Sankalpam, Tharpanam etc., under the guidance of the Matunga Purohits, when all are requested to attend.

SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association and Vidhva Vivah Sahayak Sabha a public meeting will be held in the Prarthana Samaj Hall to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in celebration of the Anniversary of the passing of the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, when Mrs. Sarojini Mehta, Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar, Prof. M. D. Altekar, Mr. N. C. Narsimha Acharya, and Mr. S. V. Phadnis will address the meeting. Mr. S. S. Patkar will preside.

FAMINE & WAR AHEAD?

Effects Of Coming Eclipse As Pt. Shankar Shastri Predicts

A partial eclipse of the Moon will occur on July 26, the beginning would be visible in the Western part of North America, the Pacific and the Atlantic Ocean, Australia and the extreme Eastern part of Asia, the ending would be visible in the extreme North Western part of North America. The Pacific Ocean Australia the Indian Ocean Central and Western Asia and India.

EVIL EFFECTS.

This eclipse will heavily fall upon the financial position of the middle class people, educational and religious movement. Crimes and strikes are inevitable. New taxations will be under contemplation. There will be a greater amount of heat in the weather. The middle and the labouring classes will greatly suffer.

India will lose great men. There will be no safety to crops and financial position and trade in Northern India and Bengal. There will be a greater mortality in Nizam State and Sind. Difficult problems with regard to foreign affairs will arise in France, Italy, Romania and England the sign of this eclipse will be terrible fires and great robberies.

INDICATION OF WAR.

It is the sure indication of war if Solar eclipse occurs within a fortnight after the Lunar eclipse. There will be a Solar eclipse on August 10. The same signs preceded the "Great Bharat War" during the epic age."

The occurrence of two eclipses, Lunar and Solar within a fortnight, this year shows that there will be a war in Europe.

Another result of the Lunar eclipse will be earthquakes in West Indies, Cuba Afghanistan suburbs of Calcutta, Central America, Bulgaria, Korea, South Japan and Greece.

THREE ARTS ASSAM FLOOD GRAND VARIETY SHOW.

In aid of Assam women will be held on Sunday 29th. inst. at 5-30 p.m. sharp at the Town Hall. Among the artistes who have volunteered to perform are Gouhar Karnataki, the well-known Benares sisters, Miradevi, Miss Mumtaz, Rajkumari, Armathusain, Master Mohun, and others. Tickets, Rs. 5, (reserved) 3, 2, and 1 will be available from Rose and Co., R. Marsh Ballard Estate, Messrs. Guzder and Co., Taj Mahal, Mr. Mistribhat Building Chowpati, Miradevi, Modern Hindoo Hotel Frere Road, Mahadeshwar Bros French Bridge Chowpaty, and Atiya Begum."

APPEAL TO RESIDENTS OF MATUNGA.

Mr. K. S. Parameshwaran, Jt. Hon Secretary, Matunga Taluka Congress Committee writes, under Tuesday's date:—

I am glad to inform the residents of Matunga that the settlement of dispute between "F" Ward District Congress Committee and M.T.C.C. through the intervention of Mr. Nariman and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has been at last ratified and accepted by "F" Ward D.C.C.

I appeal to the residents of Matunga to enrol themselves as Congress members in large numbers. Enrolment will be made in M.T.C.C. office at Kalyan Nivas, from 7 a.m. to 9 a.m. and 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. daily.

"EDUCATIONAL REFORM CIRCLE."

A meeting will be held on Saturday, 28th instant at 5-15 p.m. at the Muslim's Students' Union, French Bridge. His Holiness Pir Motamiyan Saheb will be in the chair. The subject of discussion will be "The Present Policy of Education, a menace to India's progress". Prominent ladies and gentlemen, including Maharajah of Bajang, Miss Safiya Somjee, Dr. Miss Mistri, Miss Navazbai Contractor, Messrs. B. N. Gupta, Baakza, Bangalorewala, Makani, Fernandes, Pereira Pethe', Ramzanali, Mohommedali, Vartiji, a Harrijans, and Mehsher Editor of "Barq", Atiya Begum and others will speak. All are earnestly invited to attend.

VEDIC LECTURES.

Mr. R. S. Rajnath, 95, Mahim Mansions, 'B' Block), Mahim writes:—

It has been proposed to conduct a series of weekly lectures in English on the elementary principles of Hinduism to be finished within a course of three months when it is also intended to hold a test on the conclusion of the lectures and confer Certificates of merit on those who come out successful.

Those who are interested in this subject may communicate with me. At an informal gathering, a tentative scheme may be drawn up.

WORLD TOUR IN MOTOR CARS

Enterprise Of Seven Czechoslovakians

News has reached here that a party of seven Czechoslovakian citizens, consisting of Mr. Zdenek Pohl, Mr. Frantisek Holoubek, Dr. Zbislav Peters, Dr. Jan Nadherny, Dr. Jerry Hoffmann, Inz. Lubomir Sebela, Mr. Jaroslav Sachl, have left Prague (Czechoslovakia) in four motor cars on a world tour on a car reliability trial. The cars used are all of the same type viz., "Skoda 420 Popular".

They have so far successfully crossed through Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Sofia, Intanbul, Angora, Syria, Damascus, Palestine, Jerusalem, Baghdad, Teheran and will shortly arrive in India via Nukkendi (in Baluchistan) and are expected to return to their country by a different route.

WATER SUPPLY IN CITY

Facilities On Occasion Of Lunar Eclipse To-morrow

The Hydraulic Engineer of the Bombay Municipality writes:—

"Due to the Lunar Eclipse which falls on Thursday (26th inst.) 1934, water will supplied at high pressure between 7 and 10 p.m. (B.T.) on that day, instead of from 4 to 7 p.m. (B.T.) as usual."

DOHAD OBSERVES SEN GUPTA DAY.

(From A Correspondent.)

DOHAD, July 24.

In response to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's apeal, Dohad observed Sen Gupta day on 22nd inst. A public meeting presided over by Laxmidas Shrikant was held in Gandhi Chawk when Mr. Shukla Local Pleader and Mr. Mathurdas Desai narrated the life story of late Mr. Sen Gupta to a very large audience.

Mr. Shrikant appealed to the people to enlist as Congress members in large number to co-operate with the youths of Dohad, who had sacrificed a good deal in courting imprisonment, and to carry on the Congress programme keeping the National Flag flying.

WARDHA CELEBRATES SEN GUPTA DAY.

(From A Correspondent.)

WARDHA, July 23.

A meeting convened by the Wadhwan Youth League yesterday night, in its own premises, and presided over by Mr. Venilal Buch passed the following resolution:—

This meeting at the first anniversary day of the late Sen Guptas prays to God for the peace of the departed soul and expects the youth of the country to be inspired with the spirit of service and sacrifice of Martyr Sen Gupta.

SWADESHI MARKET COMMITTEE.

The Secretary, Swadeshi Market Committee writes:—

The Swadeshi Market at Kalbadevi Road will remain closed to-day (Wednesday), it being a Jain holiday.

The Swadeshi Market Committee has made special arrangements to see that all the merchants in the Market sell at fixed rates only. Inspectors appointed by the Committee keep an eye on all the merchants through out the day and report the names of those who change their rates. Complaint books are also kept in the Committee's Office, Chowk and Shami Gully entrance with boards requesting the visitors of the Market to bring to the attention of the Committee any breaches of this rule. Such complaints are attended to by arbitration boards appointed for the purpose and fines inflicted when an offence is proved.

Public are therefore requested to co-operate with Committee and bring breaches to its notice.

Protest Against Anti-Cow Slaughter Propaganda

At a public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay, held on Saturday night at the Minara Musjid Memon Wada Road with Haji Abdul Latiff Curtay, a Municipal Councillor, in the chair a resolution was passed protesting against the propaganda of the Jain Hindus to deprive the Muslims of Mangrol of their right to kill cow for food and Sacrifice. The resolution also stated that the old order of 1851, to which the Jains referred to time and again, was cancelled by the late Shaikh Husain Mid Saheb about 50 years ago.

Congress Call For Men & Money

Make Bombay Session Great Success

CITY'S PATRIOTISM ON TRIAL

Reception Committee Secretariat Clears Misapprehensions & Appeals For Generous Help

The following is issued from the Secretariat of the Congress Reception Committee:—

It seems that an impression has been created in the public mind that with the elections of the office-bearers and the Executive Council enrolment of members to the Reception Committee of the 48th Indian National Congress has ceased. We have to make it clear that it is not a fact. Enrolment of members to the Reception Committee will go on till the commencement of the Session in the 4th week of the month of October or earlier if the Working Committee of the Congress Reception Commitee so decides.

POSITION OF PRIVILEGE

The function of the Reception Committee is well-known. It is to make all the arrangements that will make the Congress Session a great success and its members will be the hosts of the President-elect and the numerous delegates and visitors to the Congress from all parts of the country. As such they occupy a position of privilebe and great responsibility.

CITY'S PATRIOTISM.

The Plenary Sessions of the Congress meets in the City at its invitation. The acceptance of that invitation by the Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee is a recognition of the part played by Bombay in the great national struggle and a tribute to the patriotism of its people without whose hearty support and co-operation it would not have been able to attain the record which is the envy of all India.

BOMBAY MUST VINDICATE HERSELF.

It therefore, behoves the citizens of Bombay to make this great undertaking an unparalleled success by active support to and co-operation with the Reception Committee by enrolling themselves in large numbers as members and volunteers of the Reception Committee. We have no doubt that our appeal will receive ready response. We would only mention here that the patriotism and hospitable nature of Bombay are on trial. It is for the citizens to vindicate the reputation of Bombay.

NEEDLESS MISAPPREHENSION.

There seems to be a misapprehension that the members of the Reception Committee will have to pay additional admission fee for the Congress Pandal. We have to to make it clear that not only will there not be any additional admissions fee for the Pandal but the members of the Reception Committee will be allotted a prominent place in the Congress Pandal.

NEED FOR MONEY.

Various Sub-Committees have already been appointed to attend to the various tasks in connection with the holding of the Congress Session. They have begun their respective tasks in right earnest, but there is a great and immediate need for money. We are confident that it will be forthcoming in sufficient quantities and that the work we have undertaken will not be allowed to suffer for want of it. We appeal to the citizens of Bombay not only to become members and volunteers of the Reception Committee but also to contribute liberally and generously to the funds of the Reception Committee.

CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Meetings Of Sub-Committees At Congress House

TO-DAY.

General Purposes Sub-Committee.—5 p.m. (S.T.)
Mess Sub-Committee.—6 p.m. (S.T.)
Exhibition Sub-Committee.—6 p.m. (S.T.)
Requirements Sub-Committee.—6-30 p.m. (S.T.)
President's Reception Arrangements Sub-Committee.— 7-30 p.m. (S.T.)

THURSDAY, July 26.

Pandal & Delegates' Camp Construction Sub-Committee.— 6 p.m. (S.T.)
Accommodation Sub-Committee.—6 p.m. (S.T.)
Music & Entertainments.— 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Publicity & Propaganda Sub-Committee.—7-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Finance Sub-Committee.— 7-30 p.m. (S.T.)

FRIDAY, July 27.

Water Supply & Sanitation Sub-Committee.—6 p.m. (S.T.)

KURLA CIVIC INQUIRY

Several Draft Reports To Be Forwarded To Govt.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, July 24.

Unable to come to a common agreement as to which draft of the several reports, placed before the councillors, should be forwarded to the Government, the Kurla Municipality, at its adjourned meeting held this evening, decided by 15 votes against two to send the president's draft report, with slight modifications, along with Mr. M. J. Bhathena's amendment, (urging a Government inquiry into the municipal affairs), as well as the special committee's draft report (wherein are incorporated the minutes of dissents by Messrs. A. H. Pirzada, B. H. Bilpodiwala, DD. R. Mokashi, H. S. Mohamed and M. N. Patankar, all members of the special committee) in order that the Government might be able to Judge the present state of municipal affairs.

This resolution was moved today as an amendment by Mr. A. R. I. Fitwala, after Mr. S. B. Ganpule's proposition to forward the president's draft report, with slight modifications, and Mr. M. J. Bhathena's lengthy amendment, urging the Government to hold an inquiry into the municipal affairs, came up for discussion.

FOR ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF

Sirdar Jamiat Singh writes:

The following articles were received at Jer Mahal on Monday.

	saries
Seth Oochhanlal Gopaldas, Mulji Jetha Market	50
Seth Jinabhai B. Patel	30
Shrimati Indumati Naik	3
A parcel from Wadhvan	35
Shrimati Kartar Kaur	1
Shrimati Indar Kaur	1
Shrimati Basant Kaur	1
Shrimati Hansabai Kaur	1
	122

541 Saries and 456 clothing have been sent to Sir P. C. Roy, up to date.

The following cash donations were received:

	Rs.	a.
Seth Chandoo Lal & Co. Surat Cheque	15	0
Dr. Yeshvant Rao, Secunderabad	5	0
Shrimati Basant Kaur Cash	1	0
A Friend Cash	3	0

Total Cash received up to date Rs. 212-3-0.

STATION MASTER RUN OVER & KILLED

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 24.

The Station Master of Tando Adam Junction, named Chandrabhan of Punjab who was run over by train while performing his duty and had both legs cut off, has succumbed to the injuries.

LANDLORD ACQUITTED

KALYAN, July 24.

Mr. P. K. Kharkar, the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan, acquitted yesterday Sadashiva Shripat Paralikar, a landlord and timber merchant, who was charged by Mrs. Geraldine Kershaw with cheating her to the tune of Rs. 1,895 advanced to him on his falsely representing that the piece of land offered for sale at Rs. 2,420 was free from encumbrances.

Editor Sues Editor

KARACHI, July 24.

Dr. Tarachand Lalwani a leading Congressman and member Karachi Municipality and the editor of weekly "Municipality" has been served with a notice by the lawyers of Mr. K. Punniah, Editor "Sind Observer" to express an unconditional apology for an alleged defamatory article published in the "Municipality" and pay Rs. 1000 to the Harijan Fund.

THIS KILLING RATE-WAR

Indian Shippers Faced With Disaster: Appeal To Commerce Member

KARACHI, July 24.

The Indian Shippers at Karachi feel much concerned as a result of the ratewar recently inaugurated by some steamship Companies' dislocating coastal trade, which has already been hardly hit by the reduction of freight by Railway Companies.

It is understood, the scheduled freight has been reduced by more than 70 per cent throwing the smaller steamship companies which are struggling for existence into a desperate condition For example the freight of one bag of grain which 2 months ago was 11 as. 6 p. for Tuticorin from Karachi has now been brought down to 3 as. and similarly to Madras and Rangoon it has been reduced from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per ton and from Rs. 12 to Rs. 5 per ton respectively.

An illustration of the miserable plight of the Shippers is provided by the fact that a shipper sending his cargo on C.I.F. terms by a steamer on a particular date at a slightly higher rate of freight finds it difficult to sell his cargo against another consignment sent by a subsequent steamer at the reduced rate of freight as the merchants at the port of destination prefer waiting for buying their goods cheaper.

It is understood, strong representation has been made to the Commerce Member, Government of India acquainting him with the situation and urging the Government intervention with a view to save Indian Shipping Companies from the disaster facing them.

It is believed this question will engage the attention of the Conference of Merchants, which is meeting shortly at Karachi.—A. P.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
JEHANGIR WADIA BUILDING, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Free Public Lecture
"FUNCTION OF ETHICS"
followed by Questions and Answers.
Wednesday, July 25th, 6-15 p.m.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.
No Fees No Collections.

THE REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent.
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
A SCOTLAND YARD THRILLER!
ROBERT MONTGOMERY in MYSTERY OF MR. X
NEXT SATURDAY
JUNGLE ROMANCE
TARZAN AND HIS MATE JOHNNY WEISSMULLER

The CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House.
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
GEORGE Arliss "The WORKING MAN"
Warner Bros.' Happy Hit!
You'll Love Every Minute Of This Picture And Thrill with another Gorgeous Stage Spectacle!
STOP PRESS.
Next Saturday's Programme at the Capitol will include in addition to Radio's Full length Programme a complete talkie record of the fight for the world's heavy-weight Boxing Championship.
CARNERA vs. BAER
with Important details in Slow Motion

MANUFACTURE OF SURGICAL SUPPLIES

American Firm To Build Plant In Bombay

According to the "New York Times" Robert W. Johnson, president of Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick (New Jersey) manufacturers of surgical supplies, announced on June 2 that the firm would start within six months the erection of a manufacturing plant in Bombay under the supervision of Walter J. Metts, general superintendent of the factory at New Brunswick. When ready, it will be put in charge of a staff taken from the Johnson & Johnson plant in England.

When Mr. Metts starts for India, he will take with him as assistant, Russell E. Watson Jr., son of Russell E. Watson, an attorney of New Brunswick. It was said that several hundred persons would be employed in the new plant. The directors authorised the new construction on a report made by Mr. Johnson after his recent trip to Australia and India.

DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M. PATHE
Bombay's Cinema De Luxe
THE LASH THAT RIPPED ACROSS HIS FLESH NOW TEARS THE HEART OF BOMBAY!
PAUL MUNI in "I AM A FUGITIVE FROM A CHAIN GANG"
The best-seller that shocked America! It's real, it's vital, it's thrilling!

Telephone No. 22037, Telegrams "Chronicle,"
Post Box No. 322 Registered No. B-1068.

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1934

THE WRONG REMEDY

The Government of India seem determined to rush the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment (Supplementary) Bill through the Legislature without so much as circulating it for the purpose of eliciting public opinion, as suggested by several members. Taking advantage of the accommodating character of the present Assembly session, they seek to make permanent a measure which was meant to be temporary and which invested the Executive with extra-ordinary powers. The principle of the Bill is not merely with regard to the place of detention of terrorist suspects. It also involves the important question of detaining persons indefinitely on sheer suspicion without any judicial trial. It is, therefore, a serious matter to propose to make permanent the substitution of the Executive discretion in place of a judicial trial. Yet not only are Government unwilling to circulate the Bill even for a few weeks, but Sir Harry Haig, who introduced the Bill, hoped that the "alarming rumours of portentious speeches" on the measure were not well-founded and that the issues underlying the Bill were quite simple and familiar. Repressive laws have certainly been very familiar these several years and to the Government they may appear to be a very simple matter. But when any of the laws is sought to be placed permanently on the Statute Book, it should at least be seriously discussed by the public as well as the Legislature.

The Inevitable Effect

Painfully familiar as repressive laws have become in India, the horrors of detention camps have recently been far more painfully so to the people of Bengal. Mr. S. C. Mitra cited in the Assembly what he said were two typical cases of the treatment of detenus in jail. And these deserve to be re-narrated, if only to illustrate the almost inevitable consequences of the laws like the one under consideration. A young detenu was not allowed to see his ailing mother, who had no other relative than her son. When, however, Government allowed him to go, she was dead. Another detenu, D. Bose, who was the nephew of Mr. Mitra, was arrested after he had undergone nine months of imprisonment in connection with civil disobedience, and then was confined in one cell for 3-1/2 years. Owing to no change in his enrivonments and being cut off from his relatives and friends, he grew insane, and then only he was released. Mr. Ghuznavi light-heartedly observed that if there were defects in the detention camps, those could be, of course, removed. But experience has shown that once the principle is accepted under which police suspicion becomes a substitute for well-tested judicial evidence, the same lawless principles taint the whole procedure in the treatment of the detenus and almost any treatment of detenus becomes possible merely because of their supposed dangerous character. Incalculable has been the misery inflicted on hundreds of innocent persons in the name of combating terrorism.

Wrong Methods

No sane Indian countenances terrorism in any form. But responsible men insist that the methods of dealing even with terrorists must be humane and in accordance with established principles of law. Else they only aggravate the evil which they attempt to remedy. Sir Harry Haig himself has admitted that terrorism has persisted in Bengal for thirty years. Recently all conceivable steps have been taken to combat it. If it still persists, it behoves Government to pause and ask themselves if something is not wrong with the methods themselves of combating terrorism. Sir Harry also admits that what is most wanted is "the development of an active and vigorous public opinion in Bengal." But the methods now being followed in Bengal and the laws that are sought to be made permanent are hardly calculated to build up helpful public opinion or to enlist people's full co-operation in eradicating terrorism. It may not be possible soon to allay the acute political discontent which is the root cause of terrorism. But it is certainly possible and necessary not to intensify the discontent by perpetuating the repressive, lawless laws that gave so far admittedly failed to achieve their object.

Lancashire Exposed

Mr. Winston Churchill lost his case in the Privileges Committee, which was not at all surprising, because, even if his charges were perfectly correct, they would have been overborne by considerations of Imperial prestige and interest. But he has won in Manchester. The resolution passed by the special meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce is a victory for him in that it constitutes a Diehard condemnation of Sir Samuel Hoare and the British Government. For, the members agreed "to support the efforts of the Chamber and other responsible trade organisations in representing to the Government their anxiety in connection with the Indian White Paper proposals."

We welcome this resolution. It explains the motives and 'bonafides' of the British commercial community as regards India. Their anxiety lest the virtual surrender of Indian interests that is implicit in the White Paper might by any chance, fail in actual practice shows their keen concern for "the continuation of the old-established important trade of British cotton textiles in India." They rightly desire to secure "the bread and butter of the county Palatine,"—and for the matter of that, the whole of Heaven ordained Britain—in the least inconvenient manner; by perpetuating, that is to say, the hold on India. All this, of course, is quite obvious to any one with the vaguest sense of realities. But the Manchester resolution has a lesson for the patriotic Bombay statesmen of the Lancashire Pact and more especially for Mr. H.P. Mody, who was alleged to have scored a magnificent triumph through his goodwill visit to Lancashire. It is, however, doubtful if any of these gentlemen will learn the lesson at all.

Hoare's Admission

'While not denying that economic grievances exist among the workers, at any rate, in Bombay, I think it is fully established that Communist leadership is largely responsible for the happenings." This is what Sir Samuel Hoare said in the Commons in the course of a statement on the Textile Strike here. We know that Communists are always on the official brain and, therefore, we are not surprised that they should invariably colour the views of Sir Samuel and his subordinates. But if he does not deny economic grievances, what is it that Government have done in regard to those grievances? Economic grievances of a poor and starving community are in the very nature of things serious and urgent. Can it be said that Government have realised this fact and the duty that devolves on them? Or is it that the "fully established Communist leadership" relieves them of much of their leadership? Any way, it is something that the Secretary of State admits the existence of economic grievances. But the pity of it is that Government should have failed to persuade millowners to do the needful.

GEORGE ARUNDALE P. T. S.

A Sketch

(By Mavji Govindji Seth).

"Among the many theosophists who have sacrificed life and home for the dear service of India, none, I think, has met with more misunderstanding and more ingratitude than George S. Arundale. .... His power of leadership and of winning love and trust are, as is so often the case, the reasons for dislike and distrust among those who do not share that power. The commonplace is that which never gives offence. great natures arouse great love and great hatred in those around them. ..... It is said that I have had the happiness of stimulating this life to service If so it be, great is the reward. For among my many sons and pupils there is none of whom a mother and teacher may feel more proud than of George S. Arundale."

President.

Twenty one years ago. these sentiments were expressed by Dr. Annie Besant. And to-day we find him succeeding her in the great office of the President of the Theosophical Society

The event has a special significance for us in India. Of all the International Societies, the Theosophical Society is the only one of which the headquarters are in India, with its fifteen hundred branches, spread over fifty countries, in all quarters of the globe. And they all look to India for the Light! India ought, naturally, to have an interest, in the person, who is called upon to preside over such a Society.

No Stranger.

But George Sydney Arundale is no stranger to India. His best years and his best powers have been given to India without any remuneration. Born in Surrey (England) in 1878, he came out to India in 1903, at Mrs. Besant's invitation, to help her at the Central Hindu College, Benares And he came out to India fully equipped, as M.A. (Cantab) LL.B. and as Fellow of the Royal Historical Society of London. He began as Hon. Professor of History at the College, became, in turn, Head Master of the Central Hindu School, Vice-Principal, and eventually Principal, of the College. His ten years at Benares form a record of which any educationist may be proud! Hundreds of the old boys of the College, scattered all over India, cherished with, love and esteem, the memory of those glorious days when Arundale lived and moved with them and taught them many more things than an average College could teach them. I have before me the volume of the tributes paid to "His Life and Work in the Central Hindu College Benares", edited by Principal B. Sanjiva Rao.

Educationist.

This book reveals the many methods of the work of Arundale as an educationist, that are well worth universal adoption. First and foremost is his utter condemnation of any form of corporal punishment for the student, discipline of course, but discipline through love. He trusted the students, and the students trusted him, he loved them and the love was requited. The naughty student, given up as hopeless by other teachers, was quite amenable to Arundale's ways, and changed perceptibly under his fostering methods. The most difficult student responded adroitly to his search for a place in the student's heart. An average teacher has not the time, or the energy or the patience to be able to evoke the divine from within the student rather than arouse the brute in his nature. Arundale has different methods with different students. Many poor but deserving students were helped by him, even financially, to tide over their difficulties. Some were helped to finish their studies in Europe with loans or scholarships given or obtained at great personal sacrifice. Speaking at the Government Educational Conference at Allahabad in 1911, about the Indian student, he said, "Throw in your lot with his, make his destiny your destiny, share with him your happiness and your trouble, interest yourself in his hopes and ambitions, enter his family as an elder brother, be ready with a smile of welcome whenever he comes to you, have no pleasures apart from the joy of serving him; live thus and your Indian student will serve you, worship you and follow you to the end." Practising what he preached, he organised a band of students at the College which often worked wonders. Very often he would put his students in place of trust, and when asked by outsiders, why he did this, his reply would be: "I want my young men to train themselves for greater responsibilities and wider work, and unless they are trained properly and are put in charge of smaller responsibilities now, they would not be able to lead in the future, and India

(Continued on page 10).

EXTRAVAGANCE IN BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

In Some Years The Municipal Solicitor Is The Highest Paid And Least Worked Official

(BY K. F. NARIMAN.)

I.

I had no desire to be dragged into the controversy at present raging over the resignation of Mr. D .G. Dalvi from the Progressive Party, but my friend Mr. L. R. Tairsee in his letter in your issue of 16th instant, remarks: "It will be interesting to know what Mr. K. F. Nariman ..... has to say in the matter." I readily and willingly respond to this invitation and will frankly express my views on this much-debated question.

No New Discovery

But before I refer to the subject of Legal Assistant, I should like to say a few words about the interesting and entertaining journalistic duel between old comrades of the 'Progressive Party.' The allegation made by Mr. Dalvi to-day against the Party and its leaders have been made against that group for years past by the Nationalists and Congressmen, but on those occasions Mr. Dalvi himself was a strong defender of the clique and stoutly repudiated these very charges that he indicts against the Party now. When we denounced the Party and its leaders for their tactics, Mr. Dalvi, stood up as their advocate and defended them, and counter-charging their accusers with betraying hostile party-feelings and showing jealousy towards their supposed successes. Worse jobberies than the one he complains of have passed without a word of protest or complaint and the fact he mentions in his correspondence that the 'Progressive Party' is but a clique to arrange for securing places and advancing certain individual interests, is not a new discovery. The present accuser has often participated in this vote-catching game and not seldom engaged in such bargain and barter. Hence the leader of the Party has earned the invidious distinction of a king-maker in the Corporation. 'You give us your votes and we will give you a place' has been its slogan for years past.

Welcome Split

This welcome split in the ranks of the so-called psuedo 'Progressivists' will we hope, lead to the real progress of genuine Nationalists. Let us hope that they will continue to entertain the reading public with these journalistic duels so as to throw more light on the inner working of this wonderfully retrograde 'Progressive' Party.

Now let us revert to our friend Mr. L. R. Tairsee; he is curious to know my views on this appointment of the Legal Assistant. I am grateful to him for this special reference to my humble self, because thereby he has given me an opportunity to express my opinion on the subject, that I was not permitted to place before the House during the debate. I stood up thrice to address the meeting, but, unfortunately, could not catch the Mayor's eyes; in the meantime the debate terminated rather abruptly by the usual short-cut procedure of closure.

Undignified Personal Turn

To my mind the whole debate was misdirected and took an undignified personal turn, when it could have been kept up to a higher level, by concentrating the attention of the House more on the particular wasteful system at present prevailing and less on the comparatively unimportant question about the present incumbent and his salary.

If a careful scrutineer goes through the annual budget figures of the Bombay Municipality, he will be astounded to find enormous sums, annually increasing, debited to 'Law Charges,' which in ordinary legal phraseology, means Municipal Solicitor's bills.

Solicitors' Bills

Under Section 517 of the Municipal Act the power of instituting civil or criminal proceedings and taking legal advice on behalf of Municipality is solely vested in the Municipal Commissioner. The past Commissioners, particularly Mr. Clayton, made extravagant use of this absolute and unrestricted powers. Although under the Act for all other Municipal expenditure, the sanction of the Standing Committee was necessary, under the Section quoted above, for legal proceedings, the Municipal Commissioner could spend enormous amounts without previous sanction or subsequent approval. Under such vicious arrangement, it was not at all surprising that figures for 'Law Charges' in the Budget kept up a steady rise, so that in some years the Municipal Solicitor was the highest paid and least worked official of the Municipality, without his princely salary ever coming to the vote, his monthly drawings at times going far above the salary of Municipal Commissioner, who is the highest paid official of the Corporation. To give one or two concrete instances, once a member of lower staff of the Bandra Slaughter House was charged with assault before a Bandra Magistrate at the instance of a butcher. The then Municipal

(Continued on page 9).

Frankly Speaking

CHANGE THE RULE.

Replying to a question in the Legislative Assembly with regard to the removal of the electoral disqualification against Civil Disobedience prisoners, the Home Member replied that the Government of India had no intention to alter the existing rules on the subject, but were in correspondence with the local Governments with regard to the application of the rules. Now, the Government of India's instructions to the local Governments must necessarily be of a general character stating that the disqualification shall not be enforced against such and such a class of persons. If so, it is desirable that the instructions should form a regular additional rule. Else, if too much is left to the discretion of the local Governments, there is every chance of the latter misusing the discretion. The best way out of the difficulty would be to exempt from the disqualification all those not proved guilty of an offence involving moral turpitude.

UNSOLICITED ADVICE.

In this connection the interference of the President, while an answer to a supplementary question was about to be given, calls for a word of comment. The question only asked for information about facts and enquired if it was a fact that, so far as the Bengal Government was concerned, the Executive Councillors favoured the removal of the disqualification, but the Ministers were opposed to it. The President did not rule the question out of order, but told Sir Harry Haig, who was about to answer the question, that he need not answer the question. We do not quite understand this solicitude for Government's convenience. We could understand one official suggesting to another the advisability or the inadvisability of answering a particular question. But surely, we do not expect a President to offer unwanted advice to an official.

MUSLIMS AND WAKFS.

We are glad that the Mussalmans of Bombay have begun to sit up and take notice, as it were, of the Aukaf and their management. From the point of view of public interest, especially the education of Mussalmans, Aukaf constitute an asset, the value of which is simply tremendous. Muslims have now realised this fact as is evident from the reports of a largely attended meeting held on Sunday last under the presidentship of Mr. M.M. Killedar and of other similar meetings held recently. The meetings rightly demanded better and really effective control over the management and administration of these charitable endowments through a substantial improvement in the existing Law. Government, it is gratifying to recall, are bringing in a Bill for that purpose. It deserves success. But—this is a point that must be emphasised,—it contains some defects which, from the point of view of Muslim public interests, are too serious to be allowed to remain.

"CRIMINAL" CASTE!

According to the annual administration report on the working of the "Criminal" Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency, the population of all the settlements on March 31, 1934 was 8,123 as against 7,339 last year. That increase means more expense for Government and restriction of liberty for more men. It also is a sad commentary on the policy of branding whole communities as criminal and of treating them more or less as prisoners with the professed object of qualifying them for free citizenship. The position of many in these so-called criminal tribes is extremely pitiable, but has not yet received enough public attention. Many develop criminal tendencies partly because of their extreme poverty and partly by sheer force of suggestion, being treated as suspects or criminals wherever they go. The least that Government should do for those whom they have made into a criminal caste is to abolish the caste with all possible speed by training them and increasing the number of Free Colonies. In the meanwhile, when will the Government of Bombay follow the example of the Central Provinces Government and change the description of these tribes from "criminal" to "aboriginal"?

Press Views

"No Moisture In Stone"

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad is despondent. He has gathered the information in London that the White Paper is to be whittled. But who thought it would not be? Sir Chimanlal could guess as much without going to England. At any rate we guessed it months ago and all India agreed It was not for nothing that Lord Willingdon hurried to England. But possibly Sir Chimanlal hoped that Lord Willingdon's entreaties would melt the die-hards. If so, there he was mistaken. There is no moisture in stone as they say in Bengal. The man on the spot is good for the purpose of repression but not otherwise. However, there is every indication that Lord Willingdon has been thrown overboard.—"Forward."

Congress And Socialism

It is sinister propaganda of the worst type to say that at the moment, or even at a future date, the Congress stands for socialism—confiscation of private property, collectivisation of wealth, and control of the means of distribution. That at any rate is not the issue at the moment, and the Congress is not asking the electorate for a mandate in favour of socialism. Not that the congress is ashamed of socialism or anything that the theory and practice of socialism imply. In fact the famous Karachi resolution which is semi--socialistic, still holds good. But socialism will come in its own time, as everything good and true has come before and will come hereafter. We only affirm that the time has not yet come for a radical attack on the present social and economic institutions.—"Swarajya."

Ottawa Menace

The Ottawa policy, if allowed to be pursued, will amount to a second conquest of India by British industry. Resistance to it is of paramount national importance and it should rank as the third issue in the forthcoming Assembly elections. It is the duty of the Congress candidates to enlighten the voters on this grand plan of British capitalists to hold India in permanent subjection —"Indian Express."

作作-a-作作

The Law Member who defended the new anti-terrorist measure in the Assembly with such force, vehemence enthusiasm and what not is Sir N. N. Sarkar.

And yet sceptics ask "What's in a name?"

* * * *

We strongly deprecate attempts made in Indian quarters to denounce the appointment of Mr. H. Derbyshire K. C. as permanent Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court.

It is, in fact, an eminently desirable appointment for the following reasons:—

(1) Mr. H. Derbyshire is a King's counsel which no Indian is.

(2) Mr. Derbyshire being a Britisher and, therefore, an outsider, will evidently dispense and administer justice with marked and utterly disinterested impartiality,

(3) His name associates him with England's well-known Statesman Lord Derby and England's better known horse Race the Derby and

(4) His apointment is a gesture to emphasise the whiteness of the White Paper.

* * * *

"Roy's Weekly" invites Sir Harry Haig to issue as a communique the undelivered speech he had prepared for adjournment debate on the Red Shirts. That would damn, effectively and decisively the very revolutionary organisation, the very very violent Khan Abdul Ghaffar and the very very very silly criticisms in the country. "We have" urges our confrere? "no doubt that if such a statement is made many a critic of Government would revise his opinion on the subject."

The bait, so to speak, is attractive. But we assure our contemporary that Sir Harry Haig cannot be caught by obvious wiles.

So far as Sir Harry is concerned the speech is worth infinitely more in a thick impenetrable bush than in the hands of friends and critics.

* * * *

According to the 'Tribune,' Sir Harry Haig's astounding late cut against the Frontier Gandhi was received by non-officials with "Energetic dissent.' What our contemporary probably meant was "Inert Dissent."

In any case, the "Tribune's" blundering tribute will not be received by non-officials with an energetic blush.

* * * *

H. G. Wells is in Russia, we notice, and he has also had a three hour interview with Stalin.

We hope his next book will be entitled "The Modern Utopia At Work."

* * * *

Geneva The Only Hope For Indian Labour.

—Delhi Journal.

There is another and a more certain place than the Swiss town. You know, the one immortalised by the Italian Dante.

* * * *

For the purpose of "preliminary naval conversations' an Italian delegation has been invited and will visit London early in Autumn.

We hope they will enjoy the visit. But is Autumn the London 'Season?"

* * * *

Dollfuss has discovered a Socialist plot, arrested 1000 persons within 46 hours and established a special concentration camp.

It was about time, we should think.

But what next? Italian castor oil or German "suicide?"

* * * *

"At a Sanatanist meeting held at Cawnpore yesterday, Mr. Gandhi's Harijan was severely criticised."

The severity, however, did not involve the use of lathis or brickbats.

* * * *

We sympathise with His Highness the Aga Khan. He set out to become the Ruler of a Province but all that he has attained is the unenviable status of a subject of questions in the Assembly and Parliament.

But we don't see why Sir Samuel Hoare should have resented Sir Alfred Knox's question. It may have been inspired by malice and so on. Yet the suggestion has both reason and justice on its side. Prominent Round Tablers, at least, deserve territorial, recognition.

For instance.

(1) Mr. M. R. Jayakar to be the Peshwa of Maharashtra.

(2) Sir Md. Iqbal, the Nawab of Packistan.

(3) Doctor Ambedkar, the Maharaja of Madras.

(4) Moonje, the Maharana of Chota Nagpur and

(5) Sir Henry Gidney, the Lord of all Military, Civil and Railway Stations in British India.

Catastrophes Cause Widespread Grief

Immense Loss Of Life In U.S.A.,

HAVOC OF FLOODS & HEAT-WAVES IN POLAND, JAPAN & AMERICA

LONDON, July 23.

Floods, heatwaves, earthquakes and drought are causing immense loss of life and material havoc in many quarters of the globe. The death-roll from the heatwave in the United States is 275. The city of Warsaw is still threatened with disaster. A troop of volunteer gangs is working day and night strengthening the embankments.

Lorry loads of sandbags are held in readiness to be rushed with sappers to any point where a breach in the dykes is reported.

The ludicrous spectacle of a large swimming bath afloat in midstream careering seawards, brought a moment of amusing relief to the anxious watchers lining the banks.—Reuter.

400 DEATHS IN AMERICA

NEW YORK, July 23.

There have been 400 deaths in the grilling heatwave and drought which threatens complete destruction of plant life. Thousands of cattle are dead.

The damage is estimated at 100,000,000 dollars.—Reuter.

1,000 PERISH IN SOUTH KOREAN FLOODS

TOKYO, July 23.

It is feared that a thousand persons have perished in the floods in South Korea, where 100,000 people have been rendered homeless. While other parts of Japan are complaining of too much rain, 500 farmers in the district of Shiguika are suffering from drought.

Jealous of their prosperity neighbours have destroyed their neighbours' waterworks and attacked officials. Two-eighty-five arrests have been made.—Reuter.

Supporters Of White Paper To Hit Back

Marquis Of Dufferin Admits Harm Has Been Done By Die-Hards

LONDON, July 23.

The view that the time has come for the supporters of the White Paper to take counter-steps to do sometime positive, show that there was foundation for their beliefs, and they were prepared to defend them seriously and intelligently when the time came, was expressed by the Marquis of Dufferin presiding at a meeting in London of the Union of Britain and India.

He said supporters of the White Paper had suffered too long in silence under the anti-White Paper campaign, which had not been altogether scrupulous in method, and unfortunately seemed to be making headway among the more credulous people in London.

Sir John Thompson believed that there would be less opposition if the significance was fully realised of the fact that the White Paper policy was supported by all the Governments in India and also by a great preponderance of the best informed people in Britain.—Reuter's Special.

NAVAL TALKS IN LONDON

Italian Government To Send Delegation

ROME, July 23.

The Italian Government have accepted the invitation to the preliminary naval conversations and are sending a delegation to London in the early Autumn.

Captain Biscia arrives in London on July 27, for the purpose of informing the Italian Government of the present position.—Reuter.

INDIAN AIRMAN'S DEATH IN ENGLAND

Verdict Of Misadventure Returned At Inquest

LONDON, July 23.

A verdict of death due to misadventure was returned at the inquest on the Indian airman Mr. Shrikrishna Pant Vaidya. It was revealed that he was an outpatient in a hospital for a compound fracture of the right leg, which a Doctor said in evidence might impede rudder control.

A message dated July 21 said:—Mr. Shrikrishna Pant-Vaidya, an Indian airman, who was piloting his own plane, crashed to death at Hamble, Hampshire. He was undergoing training in the ground engineer's course. He was the son of an Indian lawyer.

H. G. WELLS HAS TALK WITH STALIN

MOSCOW, July 23.

Mr. H. G. Wells had a three-hour interview with Stalin.—Reuter.

LINER GROUNDS IN FOG OFF DANISH COAST

COPENHAGEN, July 23.

The Hamburg South American liner "Monterose" with a large number of passengers has grounded in a fog on a submerged rock off Glyvurnes, near the Stroemoe Island.

The salvaging boats are experiencing great difficulties in their operations.—Reuter.

FOR HARIJAN UPLIFT IN LUDHIANA

Sant Das' Important Resolutions For City Fathers And Dist. Board

LUDHIANA, July 24.

Seth Sant Das, Municipal Commissioner has given notice of the following resolution to be moved at the next meeting of that body:

"Keeping in view the movement that is being carried on in favour of the depressed classes all over the country, this Committee resolves that while making appointments in various departments of the Municipal Committee, the rights of the depressed classes should always be kept in view. It further resolves that in order to improve the conditions of those quarters the Committee should annually budget at least Rs. 500 and that Rs. 200 should be allotted for that purpose in the supplementary budget of this year."

Seth Sant Das, who is also a member of the Ludhiana District Board, has also given notice of a similar resolution in the District Board.—United Press.

C. Ward Dist. Congress Committee

The Secretary writes:—

Through the efforts of the workers and the great interest taken by the public, more than 5000 members have been enrolled on the register.

Those who have enrolled their names as members, are requested to ascertain whether their names stand on the register, at the Committee's Office (Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road) between 10-30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Members enrolled in books which are not returned before July 31st will not be eligible to take part in the elections.

Those who have got membership books with them are requested to return the same on or before 6 p.m. on July 31.

The citizens of Karmala in a meeting have supported the milch cattle protection bill that is being introduced by Rai Bahadur Kunwar Raghubir Singh, M.L.A., in the Legislative Assembly of India.

Torrential Rain Saves Defeat At Leeds

MATCH DECLARED DRAW

"We've Come To See The Funeral" Says Spectator At Match

LONDON, July 24.

Rain and sun alternated tantalisingly at Leeds this morning when the Test match entered on its last day. There have been heavy showers of rain overnight, but at 11 weather was fair and start was made at seven minutes past 11.

Within ten minutes, before a run had been scored, rain compelled stoppage for nearly half an hour. Sun came out brightly at 11-42 and the game was resumed.

Before he added his overnight score, however, Hendren was out l.b.w. to O'Reilly. Leyland and Ames defended stubbornly, the latter scoring eight in 40 minutes.

At 229 for six torrential rain set in. Soon the field of play was covered with water. At 2-50 the captains inspected the wicket and Woodfull appeared disappointed at state the pitch.

Eventually play had to be given up, and the match had thus to be declared a draw.

ENGLAND ... ... 1st innings 200
" ... ... 2nd Innings ... (for 6 wkts) 229
AUSTRALIA ... 1st innings 584

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, July 24.

There were heavy showers of rain at Leeds during the night. Both ends of the wicket have been covered, but it is likely that the wicket will give some assistance to the bowlers. At 8 o'clock this morning, the outlook is unsettled and rain-clouds are overhanging the city.

The official forecast indicates the possibility of local showers.

A later message stated that the sun broke through, and shone quite strongly and wind was blowing across the pitch. The outfield was thoroughly soaked.

Wicket was soft on top, and like concrete underneath. Heavy clouds hid the sun when Woodfull inspected the wicket and returned to the pavilion with a broad smile. The attendance was small probably due to the threat of rain.

Resumption was delayed a few minutes while a mechanical roller was being run over the wicket.

Hendren and Leyland, the overnight not outs, resumed the England second innings, but rain interfered with play, when neither of them had added to his overnight score.

Play commenced at 11-07, but after Grimmett and O'Reilly had bowled two maidens each, rain stopped the play.

PLAY COMMENCES.

Attendance numbered 5,000 and Bromley fielded for Bradman. Rain ceased after ten minutes when the clouds passed over and there were glimpses of the blue sky through the fleecy clouds. Nevertheless there is a suggestion of further showers during the day, but the sun is now shining. Play was commenced again at 11.42.

42 RUNS IN 3 1/2 HOURS'

Leyland scored a single to the point off Grimmett and followed it up with another and then there was a loud appeal for leg before, against Hendren by O'Reilly which was successful. Hendren was trying to turn O'Reilly to leg. He was at the crease for 3 hours 27 minutes for his 42, being dismissed when he had not added to his overnight score. (190|5|42).

"WE'VE COME TO THE FUNERAL."

Darling fielded at silly midoff and Wall at shortleg moved even closer when Ames who joined Leyland, faced Grimmett. A typical Yorkshire burst of applause greeted Leyland when he hit O'Reilly to the leg boundary. A push through the slips by Ames and a single to fine leg by Leyland sent up 200 when England had been batting for 285 minutes. The spectators were glum. "We've come to see the funeral" was the way one solemn-faced Yorkshireman greeted the gate-keeper when he paid the half-crown entrance money. Once more Leyland and Ames are in at a crisis.

The batsmen watched the ball right on to the bat. Grimmett tried to lure Leyland out of the crease, but Leyland played him back all the time. The Yorkshire man scored through occasional powerul offdrive or placed a shot to the leg. He used his pads well against Grimmett.

AMES CAUGHT.

England continued to do well until Ames decided to have a hit at Grimmett who, just previous to this, had placed Brown rather deep at square leg. Grimmett then tossed up and asked to be hit. Ames accepted the challenge and hit the ball straight into Brown's hands.

RAIN IN TORRENTS.

Ames was batting for 40 minutes for his eight runs. Hopwood who came in next survived an appeal for l.b.w. from O'Reilly almost immediately. On the whole Hopwood did not look like staying long. Twice he was morally bowled by O'Reilly whose frequent appeals for l.b.w. annoyed the crowd. Then started the torrential rain. Just before the rain the Australians appealed loudly and insistently for a catch by Wall inches from the ground at forward short leg. The stroke was made by Hopwood off O'Reilly and was a defensive one. The rain was heralded by thunder and lightning and it soon came down in tropical style. Light rain was still falling at 1-15 when it was decided to take lunch.

WICKET A SMALL SEA.

It started raining at 12-50 when the score was 229 for 6. Within ten minutes the field of play was almost under water. Soon the pitch became covered with water and there were pools all over the field. At 1-15 it was decided to take lunch. Hundreds among the spectators got drenched.

At 1-35 p.m. water on the outfield quickly disappeared, but the wicket is a small sea. A long dreary wait is ahead of everyone. The skies have cleared a little, but it is still raining.

(Later). Skies became overcast again suggesting another heavy down-pour. The rain, however, ceased shortly after two, but it again started raining at twenty-past two. Pools of water have almost disappeared except in front of the pavilion where the players enter the field. Here the pool is fifteen yards wide. Rain and clouds disappeared and it began clearing up at 2-25.

CAPTAIN INSPECT PITCH.

At 3-10 weather became fine and covers were removed. They revealed seas of mud. The captains inspected the pitch at 2-50, Woodful glanced at the pitch and rubbed his chin, suggesting complete disappointment. It was decided to inspect the pitch again at 4 p.m.

There was no resumption of play and Test match was abandoned as a draw.

ENGLAND (2nd Innings.)

Walters b O'Reilly	.....	45
Keeton b Grimmett	.....	12
Hammond (run out)	....	20
Wyatt b Grimmett	.....	44
Hendren l b w, b O'Reilly	..	42
Leyland (not out)	.....	49
Hendren l b w, b O'Reilly	..	42
Ames c Brown, b Grimmett	..	8
Hopwood (not out)	.....	2
Extras	.....	7
Total (for 6 wickets)	..	229

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	M.	O.	R.	W.
Wall	14	5	36	0
McCabe	5	4	5	0
O'Reilly	51	25	88	2
Grimmett	56.5	24	72	3
Chipperfield	9	2	21	0

STEAMER REFLOATED

COPENHAGEN, July 24.

"Conterosa" after being refloated, returned to Thorshaven after remaining aground for eighteen hours.—Reuter.

England's

BRADMAN SUFFERS FROM STRAIN

Doctor Advises Him To Rest For Ten Days

LONDON, July 23.

Bradman's strain is not serious, but his doctor has barred him from playing cricket for ten days.

He will not go on the Scottish tour.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS

LONDON, July 24.

Following are the results of first class cricket matches which commenced on Saturday:

Glamorgan vs Somerset—Glamorgan won by 9 wickets. Somerset 103. Glamorgan 369. Somerset second innings 320 (Wellard 96 Clay 5 for 73). Glamorgan second innings 65 for one.

Kent vs Yorkshire—Yorkshire won by 8 wickets. Kent 142. Yorks 296. Kent second innings 283 Yorks 130 for 2 (Mitchell 75 not out).

Warwickshire vs Gloucestersire: Warwick won by 10 wickets. Warwick 336. Gloucester 165 and followed on 226 (Hollies 6 for 50). Warwick 56 for nil.—Reuter's Special.

RANGOON-MADRAS WIRELESS' PHONE?

Project Estimated To Cost Rs. 3 Lakhs

BOMBAY, July 24.

For the first time in their history, Rangoon and Madras will shortly be linked up with each other by wireless telephone.

The Indian Radio and Cable Communications Company have just received a contract from the Government of India for the installation of shortwave wireless telegraph and telephone equipment to link up Rangoon with Madras.

The project is estimated to cost Rs. 3,00,000.—A.P.

CHARGE OF POSSESSING COUNTERFEIT COINS

(From Our Correspondent).

KALYAN, July 24.

Keshavji Khimji and his father Khimji Bhanji, Khoja merchants of Kalyan, were yesterday committed by the Resident Magitsrate, Kalyan, to stand their trial on a charge of having in their possession 88 counterfeit coins, which were recovered, in the course of a search by the Kalyan police, from under the safe.

POLICE SEARCH IN G. K. U. OFFICES

BOMBAY, July 24.

The Publicity officer of the Bombay Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union writes:—

This afternoon at about 3-30 p.m. Inspector Patwardhan with a posse of plain clothes Police came to the G. K. U. head office at Batatawalla Mansion, Lalbaug, with a search warrant and seized some records, Mr. G. L. Kandalker was present at the time of the search.

LORDS DISMISS ASSAM RLY. CO.'S APPEAL

(Secial Cable)

LONDON, July 24.

The House of Lords unanimously dismissed the appeal of the Assam Railways and Trading Company Limited against the Appeal Courts' decision that they were not entitled to relief from the United Kingdom incometax account payment by them of the Dominion incometax in respect of income arising in India, although the liability to the Indian incometax attached to only part of that income. Lord Wright in delivering judgment held that the Company was entitled to relief from the United Kingdom tax only in respect of 129,365 sterling whereon it paid double.

MARSHAL LYAUTEY DANGEROUSLY ILL

(Special Cable).

PARIS, July 24.

Marshal Lyautey is dangerously ill following an attack of jaundice. last sacraments were given during the night. Oxygen and campher injections were given to sustain the heart and lungs which are rapidly failing.

CURFEW ORDER IN KAPURTHALA

KAPURTHALA, July 24.

Curfew order has been again enforced for two months.

It is understood that shortly, a deputation of Hindus and Sikhs of Phagwara will wait upon the agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, and also proceed to Europe to see His Highness.—A.P.

Socialist Plot Discovered In Austria

Grave Accusations Against Germany By Minister Of Security

Dr. Dollfus To Appeal To League Of Nations

VIENNA, July 24.

The tension in Austria is more pronounced. The greatest secrecy is being observed regarding the Socialist anti-Government plot, participants in which are likely to be summarily tried to-day. Meanwhile the Secretary of State for Security, who has issued a statement dealing with the recent bombing outrages, declares that the political boundary between the Nazis, Socialists and Communists has become vague, as evidenced by the fact that the latter two are combining under the orders of the Nazi organisation, morally and materially inspired in acts of of terrorism by Reich German circles in Munich.

He denounced the German authorities for allowing murderous weapons into Austria, and announced that the Government's recent appeal for the surrender of explosives has resulted in the delivery of 212lbs. of explosives, 1,150 bombs, 2,300 fuses and 1,042 detonators.

Dr. Dollfuss is expected to make urgent representations regarding German interference when he visits Signor Mussolini at Riccione, at the end of the week, and will, perhaps, appeal to the League.—Reuter.

1,000 Persons Arrested Within 48 Hours

VIENNA, July 23.

A Socialist plot against the Government has been discovered, and 1,000 persons arrested, during the past 48 hours.

The prisons are overcrowded, and a special concentration camp has been established.—Reuter.

LANCASHIRE SEES SENSE

Realises That Real Safeguard Lies In Co-operation And Goodwill

LONDON, July 24.

"The Times" in a leading article on yesterday's Manchester meeting, says the Chamber made short work of the attempt to move what amounted to a vote of censure on the Board Directors, on the ground that they had shown culpable weakness in defending Lancashire's cotton interests in India.

Lancashire has shown conclusively that it is broadly behind the policy of co-operation which the Chamber has been following in recent years with growing success. It may well be doubted whether the inclusion in the new constitution of some reservation enabling the Secretary of State in India to prevent unfair discrimination against Lancashire's trade, would possess any practical value, even if feasible.

It is plain that some opinion in Lancashire, "despite what has already been achieved by the Anglo-Indian friendly reciprocal negotiations," still hankers after safeguards, but Lancashire's real safeguard lies in an active policy of co-operation and good-will.—Reuter.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S LABOURS

Will Resume Sittings At End Of September

LONDON, July 23.

The Select Committee are not expected to conclude their Summer sittings until several days after the adjournment of the House of Commons on July 31. The Select Committee will resume at the end of September some weeks before the House of Commons reassemble.

Although the bill to be presented to Parliament following the Government's decisions on the Select Committee report will be the bulkiest measure for many years, it is believed that there is a good prospect of reaching the second reading stage in the House of Commons before Christmas.—Reuter.

BULGARIA RECOGNISES SOVIET

MOSCOW, July 23.

Bulgaria has notified the Soviet that she has decided to resume diplomatic relations, which have not existed since the War. The decision follows negotiations at Istanbul between the representatives of the two countries.—Reuter.

Aim Of Imposters' Code

NEW YORK, July 23.

The Importers' Code which will come into operation on July 30 will affect 1100 concerns showing an aggregate annual turnover of 760 million dollars. It aims at creating an operating standard similar to the wholesale business, shortens working week, fixes wages, seeks to eliminate obstructions to commerce and permits a front against high tariffs.—Reuter.

FRENCH HOTEL INDUSTRY HARD HIT

Economic Pressure On Gold Bloc Remains Intense

LONDON, July 23.

The general economic pressure on the Gold Bloc remains intense as evidenced by the large loss sustained last year by the Hotel Continental, which is well-known to visitors in Paris.

Its Chairman stated that the world monetary situation was disastrous to the French hotel industry, as the retention of the gold standard had led France from becoming the dearest country to inhabit. Furthermore, 12 textile mills Roubaix and Tourcoing closing down, owing to insufficiency of orders mainly due German Exchange restrictions. 11,000 operatives will be thereby unemployed.

In view of these and other difficulties opinion is growing that the gold standard is untenable and despite repeated denials by Governments concerned, the city circles are not ruling out the possibility of its abandonment. The French industral commercial opinion seems veering towards a devaluation. The recrudescence of French party strife may result in withdrawals of gold from Paris to London, thus offsetting the seasonal weakness of the sterling, which, is however expected to be unusually small owing to the failure of the United States crops.

In any case the British Exchange Fund appears to be sufficiently strong and able to defend the sterling against pressure. Should French national Government fall before the end of the year it is generally opened that devaluation of franc will be brought a step nearer.

Others believe that the devaluation of Reichsmark will precede that of the franc as there is no manner of doubt that the Reichsmark is overvalued in terms of sterling dollars in gold currencies.—Reuter.

TRANSFER OF BRITISH INDIANS TO STATES

LONDON, July 23.

In the House of Commons the Duchess of Atholl asked why the principle that British Indians should not be transferred to Indian State without consent had been ignored in the case of thousands of British Anglo-Indians and Indians in Bangalore.

Sir Samuel Hoare admitted that the principle stated was generally recognised. No definite decision has yet been taken as to whether any portion of Bangalore should be retroceded to Mysore and reminded the Duchess that the territory was not British, but part of Mysore.

FOREST RESEARCH

The Duchess of Atholl raised the question of the sale of the Imperial Forest College Research Institute at Dehra Dun.

Sir Samuel Hoare said that he was awaiting report, but there was no reason to suppose that the present facilities for research was in any way affected.

The Duchess urged that expert opinion favoured a uniform system of training for Indian forestry officers.

Sir Samuel Hoare said that he would bear the statement in mind.—Reuter.

SOPHIA, July 24.

Soviet has accepted the Bulgarian offer to re-establish diplomatic relations.—Reuter.

Were Rama & Sita VEGELARIANS

Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to Mr. Kapoor's letter in to-day's issue, I should like to point out that there is no evidence whatever of anybody having been a vegetarian in India before the advent of Jainism and that there is plenty of evidence that even the Brahmins of the Ramayana period used to eat not only venison, but even beef. The "Uttara-Rama-Charita," a Sanscrit play based on the Ramayana, mentions beef as a dish for highly honoured guests of the Rishis of that time. Beef is also recommended as the best dish that can be offered to one's dead ancestors at the annual "Shraddha" ceremony, as it keeps them contented for a whole year, which no other food is apparently able to do. Brahmins in 'some' parts of India gave up meat under Jain influence, but the other castes never gave it up, except in parts of India where Jain influence predominates as in Gujerat for instance. As Jainism did not exist at that time, there is not the slightest reason for supposing that Rama and Sita who were Kshatriyas could have been vegetarians, unless positive proof is available. It must also be remembered that an important incident in the Ramayana is Sita's demand that Rama should kill for her the golden deer that caused so much trouble afterwards. If she could have a deer killed for its skin, it seems hardly likely that she would abstain on principle from a food in common use.

The best thing the Jains can do under the circumstances is to re-edit the Ramayana and omit all references to meat, or perhaps substitute sweetmeats instead of meat wherever it occurs. The Americans played a similar trick with the Bible when the prohibition law was passed. When people consider the ancients as the source of all wisdom, they are tempted to father upon them all the qualities that are considered virtues at present in their particular community. Why not consider things independently on their merits and leave the ancients alone?—Yours etc.

R. D. KARVE.

Bombay, July 24.

"Indian Immigration In U. S. A."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read with interest the article published in to-day's "Bombay Chronicle" under the caption "Indian Immigration in the U.S.A." by Principal Bal Krishna, M.A., Ph.D. Dr. Krishna has personal experience of the existing conditions in America and of the Immigration Laws as they effect the Indians and other Asiatics. He is anxious that these "invidious distinctions" between Indians and Europeans regarding entry into America be removed. But the method he has proposed for the abolition of these distinctions is, indeed amazing. He says: "Hindus though Aryan in race are prohibited. All Indians are not brown and dark. The Konkan Brahmins, the Karwar people, the Kashmiris and many people in the Punjab and other provinces have white colour. These should not have been shut out." The learned Doctor not satisfied with the manifold castes and creeds into which the Indian nation is already divided proposes a further division of colour. If his suggestion is accepted, we shall have black and white Indians. It is rather strange that he is anxious that the Invidious Immigration Laws in U.S.A. discriminating against Indians should be abolished but apparently he does not mind if they are applied to "black" Indians only. I wonder if the learned Doctor will condescend to include Japanese, and Chinese among the "White" Indians. I doubt very much.

It is not a fact, as the Doctor states, that Indians alone are excluded from entry into America. The Asiatic Exclusion Act passed in 1924, shut the door against Japanese and Chinese. The immigration from India has been indirectly excluded since 1917 by the establishment of a barred Asia Zone. But efforts are being made by thinking American statesmen to remove discriminatory Immigration Laws against three great Asiatic Nations. They, of course, do not propose to create a "White" element among them, but they are seriously thinking of applying the quota system to the immigrants from these countries. There is the Copeland Bill before the U.S.A Senate for this object. The chances of its passing into law are few but it clearly shows that internationally-minded American citizens feel that by these Immigration Laws a great injustice is being done to some of the Asiatic Nations and that the sooner they are abolished the better for their own country inasmuch as their trade and foreign relation are concerned. It is within the realm of possibility that ere long Indians, Chinese and Japanese would be treated in the same manner as Germans, French and English without any racial discrimination. The number of immigrants from these countries would be so small as to be negligible because proportion allowed for each nationality is based upon the proportion of immigrants in the year 1895. The quota for Japan would be approximately 185 a year, for China 105 a year and for India less than 50 a year. When it is done the darkest Indian like myself will be placed on the same level as a Konkan Brahmin, the Karwar people and the Kashmiris, and if it is not done India will never accept it.—Yours, etc.,

S. A. WAIZ.

235, Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay, July 24.

R. C. Training Institute

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The R. C. Training Institute for Muslim girls is a peculiar institution. Although it is meant for grown up girls, married and unmarried, yet its head is not only a lady but a gentleman without the necessary academic qualifications. Now in this very Institute, two more teachers are to be appointed and the question is whether they should be men or women. Mr. Hashim Mundia and a few others insist on having lady teachers and they also want to remove the present headmaster. But there is a party which is in favour of having men only as teachers, and it has unfortunately succeeded in enlisting the support of Mrs. Shafi Tayyibji.

The Urdu press of Bombay is, however, clamouring for the appointment of qualified lady teachers only and, fortunately enough, they are available at the present juncture. The Musalmans are very sensitive regarding such matters and they rightly urge that if the Institute is not purged of men, they will stop sending their daughters and wives to that school. The Schools Committee should deal with this delicate question with due regard to the feelings and susceptibilities of the Musalmans and should in no case foist its own opinion on them. Surely a job can—and should—be easily found for the present headmaster in some boy's school, but on principle it is most undesirable to appoint men for teaching girls in a "purdah" institution which is exclusively meant for grown-up Muslim girls.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, July 23.

"A MUSLIM."

Tata Iron & Steel Company

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you find space for a suggestion to the above Company in regard to the disposal of its profits.

Now that the time for issuing annual report is drawing near and the talk about the scheme for capitalising the arrears dividend has fizzled out, speculation is rife as to how the profits made by the company after so many years is going to be disposed of. It will, therefore, be opportune if I suggest to the directors to reduce the liability of arrear dividends to its minimum so that holders of ordinary shares will get relief with the thought that after three such prosperous years they should hope to get some return on their holdings. The profits for 1933-34 are, according to rumours, about 250 lakhs. After setting aside the statutory depreciation of 82 lakhs and after paying a full year's dividend on preference shares, there will still remain a balance of 111 lakhs. According to the Court order of 1926, half of this can be utilised for satisfying the funded liability of Rs. 26/ per 2nd preference share, together with interest at 4 per cent p.a. since 1926. It will be still better if the whole balance of 111 lakhs is utilised for reducing this liability still further, if it is allowed by the law. In the alternative, it will be advisable to pay off the arrears of non-interest earning dividends accrued after 1926. Ordinary shareholders have got nothing for a good

(Continued on page 4).

No Relaxation Of Repression

Assembly Walks Into Haig's Lobby

Overwhelming Support For Consideration Of Bengal C. L. A. Bill

SIMLA, July 24.

After two days' prolonged and acrimonious debate the Legislative Assembly by 60 votes to 17, accepted the Home Member's motion for consideration the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment (Supplementary) Bill. Mr. S. C. Mitra's motion for circulation of Bill being defeatd.

SIMLA, July 24.

Discussion on the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment (Supplementary) Bill was resumed in the Assembly to-day, there being no questions.

Mr. Neogy, leader of the democrats opened the debate on the Bill. Disagreeing with the Home Member he asserted that the principle of the measure was not confined to the place of detention of terrorist suspects of Bengal, but it involved the important question, namely, substitution of the executive judgment in place of Judicial judgment as a permanent feature of the law of the land.

Mr. Neogy disputed Mr. Ghuznavi's assertion that the present Bill was corrollary to the Bengal Act, of 1920, as Bengal Council never contemplated of banishing the detenus outside Bengal.

Too Much Congestion

Mr. Neogy stressed that the reason why detenus had to be confined outside Bengal, was that during civil disobedience movement, there was too much congestion in Bengal prisons, but that does not hold good now.

The second reason advanced by the Government, was to stop all communication by complete segregation and to produce such effect on their mentality by terrorised out of terrorism. He banishment, that they might be contended so long as these suspects are not given chance of defending themselves they cannot be taken as confirmed terrorists, and as such this banishment without trial cannot be justified.

Concluding Mr. Neogy read from the speeches of Mr. Abdul Momin, retired Commissioner of Chittagong division, and Messrs. Abdul Karim and Shyamaprasad Mookerjee newly appointed Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University all of whom spoke in strong language against police oppressions in Chittagong.

What He Saw

Mr. Neogy also referred to what he himself along with Mr. Jatindra Basu saw in Midnapore during their enquiry.

Quoting from Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, the speaker appealed to Sir Harry Haig before he left India for appointing an Enquiry Committee of High Court Judges so that the British Rule rehabilitated on the principle of Justice, Equity, and Humanity, instead of the present un-British law.

Law Member Speaks

Discussion grew very interesting when the Law Member rose to meet the arguments advanced by opposition.

He gave the history of the Criminal Law Amendment Acts in Bengal and observed that since the Bengal Act of 1930 has been now made permanent, the Supplementary Act passed by the Assembly which was meant to be co-extensive with the Bengal Act, should also be made permanent as logical conclusions.

"Arguments have been advanced, "he said that these repressive laws should be suspended as they did not succeed in fighting terrorism. Why not suspend repressive laws for non-political murders, dacoities?" he asked.

Should Not Be Preventive

Mr. Satyen Mitra replied that these are preventive laws and should not be permanent. Even permanent measures are subject to repeal. "I am sure, some of the members who would come in future would repeal all the repressive laws."

Mr. Mitra dealt at great length with the point raised by Mr. Navalrai that that the Bill barred jurisdiction of the High Court and contravened the Habeas Corpus Act, and violated the rights of subjects under unwritten law. He quoted extensively from various judgments given by the Calcutta High Court and the decision of Judicial Committee of the Privy Council referred to in the case of Amir Khan of 1870, where Mr. Justice Norman held that merely because a particular legislation affected the Habeas Corpus Act it could not be beyond the jurisdiction of Indian Legislature provided there existed exigencies justifying such legislation.

POINT OF ORDER

At this stage Mr. Navalrai raised a point of order whether legislation affecting the 'Habeas Corpus Act or common or unwritten law in Great Britain was within competence of this legislature.

The Chair ruled that any measure violating any law forming part of constitution of Great Britain would be ultra vires provided the allegiance of Indian Subjects depended on that law alone, but allegiance of Indian Subjects did not depend on 'Habeas Corpus.'

Strongly opposing the Bill Mr. Abdul Rahim said that he had understood that the Government of India is coming to the help of Bengal Government who had apparently failed to cope with the terrorist menace, but surely he did not support putting this measure permanently on the Statute.—United Press.

tween the guilty and the innocent. Unless the accused is given a chance of defending himself, public opinion against terrorism cannot be mobilised. Legislation of this kind could at best be the messenger of discontent throughout the length and breadth of the country. He warned that Nemesis was awaiting reactionary measures, all of which were sure of being blotted out by stronger House (Cheers).

He suggested "in camera" trial of the terrorist so that the danger of the publication of evidence could be safeguarded.

MITRA'S MOTION LOST

After Mr. Amarnath Dutt spoke closure was applied. Sir Harry Haig stressed that past experience showed that relaxation of repressive measures strengthened terrorism.

Mr. S. C. Mitra's circulation motion was defeated.

The House for the first time was divided when the Home Member moved for consideration the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment (Supplementary) Bill which was carried by 60 votes to 17 votes.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—United Press.

Mr. Studd pleaded that terrorist suspects could not be placed for trial as the publication of evidence against them or sources thereof would lead to danger.

"DRACONIAN MEASURE"

Mr. Harisingh Gour characterised the measure as 'draconian' which did not discriminate be-

JAPANESE DUMPING

LONDON, July 24.

In the Commons, Mr. Hammersley requested that inquiries be made with a view to preventing Japanese goods being shipped via Manchukuo to Chinese ports in order to escape the inclusion in quota restrictions.

Mr. Butler replied that the Government of India were fully alive to the necessity of enforcing the quota but the Government of India should be sent a copy of Mr. Hammerley's question.

The Government of India have already prohibited import of cotton piecegoods manufactured by Japan irrespective of the port of origin unless they were covered by the Japanese export certificate.

Replying to Mr. Hammersley who asked whether he would consider the possibility of instituting through-ticket system for the cotton piecegoods imported at Aden in order that the quota could be given to the imports intended for domestic consumption without interference with the intrepot trade, Mr. Butler said that the Government of India would be asked to consider this.

In the Commons in a written reply to a question Mr. Baldwin expressed the hope that "it may be possible to make an announcement before the House rises as regards the arrangements for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the King's accession to the Throne."—Reuter.

"UNMITIGATED NONSENSE"

Haig's Charge Of Violence Against "Frontier Gandhi"

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, July 24.

"I wish the non-official members of the Assembly had minded their business and kept still tongue in their cheeks, if they had not the courage to tell Sir Harry Haig freely and frankly that his attack on Khan Abdul Gaffarkhan was a performance unworthy of the Home Member of the Government of India," declares Mr. Srikrishnasinha, President, Bihar Provincial Congress Committee.

Mr. Sinha characterises the Home Member's charge of violence as unmitigated nonsense and says:

"Gaffarkhan has given to the world an amazing vindication of non-violence, so much so that, even in his absence, his followers in their hundreds—with whom, violence was the breath their nostrils—have cheerfully faced lathis and even bullets but remained scrupulously non-violent. That fact the Government dare not deny." He adds, "I feel humiliated to find that while we, his coworkers should be enjoying freedom, that brave saintly patriot should be unable to face his accusers and give the lie direct to their accusations."

BIHAR & ELECTIONS

Regarding the Assembly elections from Bihar, Mr. Sinha said, from his recent tour, he was confident that Bihar could stand solid behind the Congress and that Bihar was free from party feuds which generally mar discipline in other provinces.

STUDENTS SUPPORT SOCIALISTS

(Continued from page 1.)

"square-deal" due to the present structure of society.

ANSWER TO SARDAR PATEL.

He referred to the attack on the Socialist Party by no less a person than the President of the Indian National Congress, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who, soon after his release in appealing for unity in the Congress, characterised the "Socialist Policy and Programme as "foolish talk."

JAWAHAR AND SARDAR.

The Sardar, observed the speaker, claimed to be a "blunt-peasant," but the bluntness which he adopted in his attack against the Socialist Party, was carried too far. The Sardar also referred to the views of Pandit Jawaharlal on Socialism. And he was even sure that, had Jawarlal been out of jail, he would not have supported the formation of the Congress Socialist Party within the Congress.

Mr. Masani questioned this interpretation of Pandit Jawaharlal's views. He could say that Pandit Jawaharlal was more responsible than any one for this movement of Socialism within the Congress and the Karachi Resolution itself was a concession of orthodox Congressmen to the Socialist Party led by Pandit Jawaharlal.

WRONG ANALOGY.

The metaphor regarding the Congress struggle that "we were half-way across the street and therefore, cannot change the course or the programme was quite beside the point. It was not true. We were not half way across the street. On the contrary we were driven back to where we started from. And Satyagraha had failed. The analogy, therefore, no longer held. Not only were the sufferings the country went through, in spite of their tremendous volume, thrown away, but the pious hopes of Mahatma Gandhi, that mere sufferings by their intensity would change or even touch the heart of the rulers, has been falsified.

THE ROOT PROBLEM.

The reason was that exploitation was the essence of the problem which lay at the root of the country's troubles. The Congress with its message of Charka aimed only at giving annas 2 to the peasant, but what the Congress should face was to free the peasants from economic bondage. As such the talk of Independence was nothing but an ideal too. Both Socialism and the Congress ideal of Independence were ideals; only, Socialism could bring real Independence. This was no foolish talk.

KARACHI RESOLUTION.

Mr. Purushotham Tricumdas speaking next, said that the question again and again asked was: "Why there was a need for a Congress Socialist Party". Before 1929, the Congress appeal did not make it clear what independence really meant to the masses. After the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, the most outstanding event was the Fundamental Rights Resolution of the Karachi Congress which, more than anything else, attempted to give a new content to the aspirations of the masses as regards what Independence meant to them. That really was the origin of the Socialist Party within the Congress. It was then thought that, that was enough to clarify the ideals for the country. But it revealed in a way the tremendous following behind Pundit Jawaharlal to whom the Karachi Resolution was really due.

The real problem was the grinding poverty of the people resulting from exploitation from landlords and capitalists. The speaker could assure the public that Pundit Jawaharlal had actually blessed the Socialist Party and had Sirdar Vallabhbhai cared to verify his statement with other Congress leaders regarding Jawaharlal's views, the former could never have poured out ridicule over the Socialist Party.

TALL TALK.

His reply was that all talk of Independence without taking the masses along was "all tall-talk". Leadership would have to be created from among the workers and the peasants, on the Socialist basis of the struggle. The Congress was dragged down by limitations and what the Socialists wanted was to carry the Congress beyond these limitations.

THE "LOOSE TALK"

Recounting the attacks by the Congress leaders against the Socialist Party, the speaker pointed out that the Working Committee came down upon them. And the Socialists had already given their reply. The allegations were based on "utter misconception and what Socialism means". To the speaker it seemed that the mass Swaraj of the Congress was vague and nebulous and could be characterised as "loose-talk".

On the one hand the Congress had been responsible for the destructive pacts with the Democratic Swaraj Party while on the other Pundit Malaviya and Mr. Aney were consistently being persuaded and pampered to avoid their threatened walk-out. They had always been with the communalists.

Some members from the audience at this stage, wanted to ask certain questions. They were allowed and answered. But evidently the object behind the question was not to seek answers, but to create confusion and disturbance, for the questioners were busy trying to create noise while their questions were being answered.

A FRONTAL ATTACK

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami in thanking the students for their rallying to the support of the Congress Socialist Party, launched a frontal attack on a section of the meeting which was predominantly non-student in composition. The speaker said that he knew who the interuppters were and he was not at all surprised at their conduct. The increasing support that the Congress Socialist Party was getting had become a matter concern in certain circles which had always paraded their Socialism in the condemnation of the Congress. He told the interupters that the Congress Socialists were prepared to face such opposition as it was not unanticipated.

THAT MAD TALK

He then answered generally the questions that were asked and characterised the question about violence as "insane."

The Congress Socialists were a party within the Congress subject to Congress discipline. But their programme was one of conscious politico economic organisation of the exploited masses for the capture of powers.

The resolution was put to vote and declared carried.

The meeting then terminated

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Bradman For Bombay

The "Bradman v. England" or the Fourth Test Match has been the talk of the day among lovers of Cricket. Cricket enthusiasts are anxious to see the Wizard Bradman play on the Azad Maidan. There was a talk a few days ago of inviting the Australian team to Bombay to play an exhibition match against an All-India team. Within a few days the movement to get Australians to Bombay on their way back to their motherland, faded away. Once again people have begun to talk about it and it would not be a surprise to see the "Kangaroo" team playing against All-India, if proper agitation for sending them an invitation is carried on. The different Cricket Clubs of Bombay should take up the matter and write to the Board of Cricket Control at Delhi to move in the matter and send an invitation to Captain Woodfull to break journey in Bombay for a week. Though the All-India Team may not equal the Australians, one feels that we can put up a very good show, provided the members of the team are brought together at least for a fortnight, with a view to practicing together. Will the Cricket Clubs in Bombay move in the matter?

Hotels And Milk

The Health Department of the Bombay Municipality acted wisely on Monday in roping in the milkmen who sold skimmed milk in the city. An occasional raid on some of the city hotels and restaurants would, to a great extent, result in benefit to the health of the city and the Health Department would earn the gratitude of the public who frequent these places almost every day. Not only some of the Iranis, but even some of those hotels which chage much higher prices for a cup of tea would be exposed in their true colour if samples of milk were taken from them and sent for analysis. If the proprietors of such hotels are prosecuted and their names published in the press, it would be an eye-opener to the public as they would then know exactly what kind of milk they were served even after paying a high price for a cup of tea.

"Indian Sketch"

The ways in which Yugoslavia is trying to better the condition of its peasantry are described by Countess Vera Crassi in the latest issue of "The Indian Sketch," the local weekly journal edited by Mr. N. D. Bhandari, while Mr. P. C. Bhandari, Bar-at-Law, writes on the growth of the self-help movement among German students. A short story, cinema chat, sporting news, book notes and a review of political and other topical problems, are among the other features of the journal, which thus provides an ample bill of fare to its readers.

Storm Sweeps Over England

LONDON, July 24.

Great thunder, rain and storms swept England to-day, breaking the long drought and leaving everywhere a trail of havoc. London experienced a tropical downpour, and many roads were several inches deep in water, traffic was generally held up; underground and train services were suspended.

The Hammersmith bridge was struck by lightning and cables underneath caught fire, but the fire was extinguished by the brigade. Thunderbolts fell on a suburban hall, set it alight, and scores of suburban houses, and building were badly damaged by lightning or shops were swamped.

The downpour at Leeds converted the ground on which the Fourth Test was proceeding into a lake. A small attendance of enthusiasts waited all day, but the match declared a draw at 6 p.m., with England second innings at 229 for 6.

BOAT CAPSIZES IN INDUS

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 24.

A boat is reported to have capsized about 20 miles above Sukkur in the Indus which has been flowing with terrific force and at a high level. Its four passengers were thrown out but fortunately, they caught hold of some rafts and wooden planks and after being tossed by waves for full four hours they were carried away to the bank 14 miles away from the place where the boat had upturned

Tackling Unemployment In Shikarpur

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 24.

With a view to combat unemployment among the middle class youths, one Limited Company with a capital of one lakh and shares of ten rupees each is going to be floated at Shikarpur by some enterprising youths.

The company will start industrial institutes, where handicrafts will be taught.

WELLINGTON

TO-DAY 6-30 & 10 p. m.

EDDIE CANTOR

IN HIS FOURTH ANNUAL MUSICAL COMEDY

"ROMAN SCANDALS"

ABSOLUTELY BRAND NEW COPY

Eddie will burst your buttons and the

GORGEOUS GOLDWYN GIRLS

will take your Breath away!

DANCES—MUSIC—GRANDEUR!

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Also hear the charming lovely

RUTH ETTING

of the Radio and Ziegfeld Follies fame sing "NO MORE LOVE"

NEXT SATURDAY!

"DEVIL TIGER"

RETURNS!

BOMBAY WANTED

THE MOST THRILLING JUNGLE FILM EVER MADE

BACK AGAIN

HERE IT IS!

THRILLS

NEVER BEFORE WITNESSED BY ANY LIVING MAN!

REAL! GENUINE!!

AUTHENTIC!!!

ASIA'S FIERCEST JUNGLE BEASTS CLASH IN MORTAL COMBAT

"DEVIL TIGER"

ACTUAL SIGHTS— ACTUAL SOUNDS

THE MOST SENSATIONAL ANIMAL PICTURE EVER FILMED

"DEVIL TIGER"

A FOX MASTERPIECE.

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YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS THIS WONDER MUSICAL SHOW

The world famous 10$ Broadway Show

GEORGE WHITE'S 'SCANDALS'

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GUPTA MANTRA

A Reward of Rs. 100

The object, which cannot be achieved by spending lakhs of rupees, may be had by repeating this Mantra seven times. There is no necessity of undergoing any hardship to make it effective. You will have what you desire. This is a Vashikaran Mantra.

It will make you fortunate, give you service, make you victorious in litigation and bring you profit in trade. A Reward of Rs 100, if proved fallible. Price including postage, etc., Rs. 2-7.

SIDDH MANTRA ASHRAM.

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Constituent Assembly

Will Voice Of States People Be Heard In It?

A. V Patvardan writes in "the Servant of India":

At the back of all the questions that the people of the Indian States have taken up with Mahatma Gandhi is the fundamental quetsion whether he and the Congress will let the States' people speak for the States in the Constituent Assembly which the Congress intends to set up for formulating the future constitution of India. If this is allowed, the particular questions that they have raised, like the election of the States' representatives in the federal legislature and the guaranteeing of fundamental rights will be solved to their satisfaction without their having to fight separately for them.

The Round Table Conference contained representatives of the people and the Government in British India and representatives of the Governments of Indian States. There were none at these Conferences who could be regarded as spokesmen of the Indian States' people. No one bothered at any stage to point out this obvious deficiency, not even Mahatma Gandhi. The Liberal leaders were attacked roundly in the Congress press when they attended the first Round Table Conference in 1930—without the Mahatma, who was asked but did not choose to go to the Conference. The Congress press, however, had no fault to find with Mahatma Gandhi who attended the second Round Table Conference in 1931—without the States' people, who were willing to go to the Conference but were not asked. Apparently Mahatma Gandhi accepted fully the legalistic view which the Governments both in British India and Indian India put forward, viz., that in autocratically governed States the people therein had no place in such constitutional discussions as were to go forward.

STATES' PEOPLES' CASE

But the Constituent Assembly should change all this. For the underlying idea of this gathering is that in framing the constitution the people alone are to have a voice, the part of Government in this business being merely that of implementing the decisions at which the people may arrive. So far at any rate as British India is concerned, the position is perfectly clear. The Consituent Assembly will be elected on the basis of adult suffrage or something near it; it will produce a constitution which, in its opinion, ought to be brought into force in British India; and finally it will lay this constitution before the British Government asking it to give effect to it.

If it were a constitution for British India alone that was thought of, the Constituent Assembly would be composed of British Indians alone. But an all-India federation is being contemplated and the Constituent Assembly will have to consist of the States' representatives too. The point has not been explicitly stated, but it is inconceivable that the representatives of the Indian States on the Constituent Assembly will be the rulers or their nominees. They will, by a parity of reasoning, have to be elected from among the States' people on the same system of franchise as will be brought into force in British India. An all-India federation will be possible only if there is agreement between British India and the Indian States, but the parties to the agreement in this case will be the people in British India and the Indian States. The rulers in the Indian States will play no part in the preliminary consultations, but they will be called upon like the rulers in British India to carry into effect the arrangements that will be mutually agreed upon by the peoples in the two halves of India.

QUESTION TO MAHATMA.

The idea of the Constituent Assembly necessarily implies all this though it is a question whether the Congress leaders who propound it have fully grasped all its implications. I would suggest to the workers in the States' people's cause not to worry too much about election and other specific issues, but to concentrate on this broad question. Let them ask the Mahatma to state in public what precisely the Constituent Assembly signifies, so far as the States' pleople are concerned. Whom will he admit into this Assembly as being entitled to speak on behalf of the States? If he will admit the people and the people alone, he will have to concede not only election and a Bill of Rights, at which he appears to boggle so much at present, but many more things besides. And the principle of non-interference, which he now invokes, in the affairs of the States will also be thrown to the winds, almost without his knowing it.

For the agreement that will be arrived at between the people in British India and the Indian States will have to be enforced by the Governments in these territories. This will not come about without a struggle, and this struggle will necessarily have to be carried on conjointly by the people of both Indias. It cannot be that the British Government will be tackled by the British Indian people alone and the States' Governments by the States' people alone. The existing isolation between the two peoples, which the Mahatma too along with the Princes wants to perpetuate, will thus no longer be possible, and the States' people will get all they want—without the Mahatma being made to recent in public all the fallacious statements which go so much to swell the debit side of his account.

'SEVA SINGH'S LIFE IN DANGER'

Patiala Prajamandal's Wire To Viceroy

PATIALA, July 23.

Mr. Jangir Singha Joga, General Secretary of the Prajamandal, Patiala, Budhlada has sent the following telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy about Seva Singh Thikariwala, a State prisoner in Patiala who has been on hunger strike since three months:

"Sewasingh Thikariwala on hunger-strike since three months. His health is deteriorating. His life is in danger. He should be treated as a State prisoner. Implore your Excellency to intervene."

Another telegram has been sent to His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala. The following is the text:—

"Sewasingh Thikariwala on hunger-strike since 3 months. His health deteriorating."—United Press.

APPEAL FOR NOWGONG RELIEF

Swami Sambhudhananda, Ramkrishna Mission Relief Works, Nowgong, Assam, wires under date July 24:—

The Ramkrishna Mission started extensive relief work in the flood-devastated area in Nowgong. Regular weekly doles of rice and cloth are being given.

The Mission appeals for sufficient funds. Any contribution sent to the local Ramkrishna Mission or President, Belur Math, Howrah, will be most thankfully acknowledged.

INIMICAL TO HARIJAN INTERESTS?

U. P. Adi Hindu Leaders On Gandhiji's Tour

CAWNPORE, July 24.

The U.P. Adi Hindu Leaders' Conference was held here yesterday and Rai Sahib Shkam Lal Dhosi of Allahabad presided.

Gandhiji and the Harijan Movement came in for much adverse criticism. The following resolution was unanimously passed:

"This Conference strongly condemns Mr. Gandhi's Harijan Tour and the Harijan Movement for they are absolutely against the interest of the depressed classes. (Adi Hindus). Further, the name Harijan given to them is most detestable. The Harijan Movement is responsible for taking away depressed classes' rights and privileges and is causing a good deal of heart-burning and feelings are running high."—A.P.

EXPOSITION OF SANATANA DHARMA

Shankaracharya Shardapith At Palitana

(From A Correspondent.)

PALITANA, July 24.

His Holiness Rajrajeshwarashram Shank racharya Shardapith in response to the cordial invitation of the Palitana State and subjects of Palitana left Rajkot by Sunday evening. On his way to Palitana, His Holiness was greeted at intermediate stations by enthusiastic Sanatanists.

His Holiness arrived at Palitana at 9-25 a.m. on Monday and was accorded a warm welcome by Chief Officers of the State, merchants and citizens. His Holiness was garlanded by the Dewan Saheb and others and after the Puja ceremmony a procession was drawn in to take His Holiness to the place of his residence

His Holiness reached his residence in Bhid Bhanjan Mahadev at 11-30 a.m., where the ceremony of Padya Puja was performed. Then His Holiness addressed the gathering, expounding the true sense of Sanatan Dharma and in the end blessed the Palitana State and its subjects praising the cordial relations between the Rulers and the Ruled. His Holiness congratulated the Thakore Saheb of Palitana for his profound faith in the cause of Sanatan Dharma, and his patriarchal love evidently fulfilling the true name of a kshtriya as the protector of religion and people.

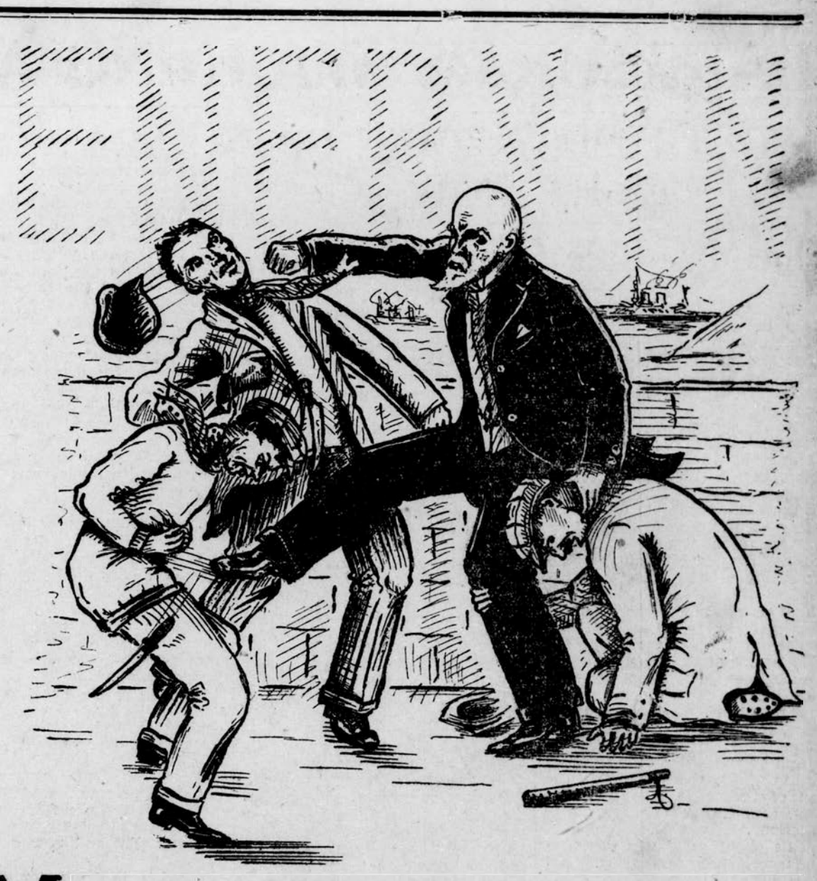
TRAVANCORE BUDGET

TRIVANDRUM, July 24.

The Financial Secretary, Mr Nilakanta Pillai presented the budget this morning at the Joint Session of the Srimulam Assembly and the Srichitra State Council the Dewan presiding.

At the conclusion of the budget speech the President adjourned the houses.

The Assembly will meet on July 27 and the council will meet on August 10.—A.P.



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40 YEAR OLD DISPUTE IS STIRRED UP AFRESH

China Claims Territory Was Violated By Armed British Party

In an effort to settle a 40-year old boundary dispute, the Chinese government has formally proposed to London the creation of a Sino-British commission.

Britain has not yet replied, but the futile attempts of similar bodies in the past four decades has for the time being caused the British government to regard the Chinese suggestion coolly. The strip of territory, which both China and Britain claim, lies between Burma and the Chinese province of Yunnan.

The scheme for a mixed commission to adjust the long conflict is in abeyance, pending investigation of a more acute controversy between the same two governments regarding an incident said to have occurred in the same region lately.

Britain Denies Charge.

In February, China's minister to Britain, Kuo Tai-chi, made representations to the Foreign Office here, alleging that a prospecting expedition of the British-owned Burma corporation had made an armed incursion into Chinese territory and violated China's sovereignty. Britain denied the charge.

According to the Chinese government, the Burmese mining prospectors crossed the disputed, undelimited area between Burma and Yunnan last winter accompanied by an armed guard. The purpose of the expedition was said to be a search for gold, tin, and other minerals. The Chinese authorities state that the expedition built bridges as it went along and that the alleged invaders finally penetrated to undisputably Chinese soil having reached Pan Hung.

Doubt has been cast on the Chinese accusation by the British, who contend that the expedition halted before reaching Chinese territory. China's Minister of Finance, H. K. Kung interviewed in Shanghai, was quoted as admitting that the British mining engineers had not infringed upon Chinese sovereignty.

Orders Obeyed, Claim

Britain has told China that

Britain has told China that when the expedition started, it received instructions not to enter the disputed region. Britain's new minister to China; Sir Alexander Cadogan, has denied that these instructions were disregarded.

The government at Nanking has in the meantime ordered its consul at Rangoon to investigate.

It was this episode which led the Chinese to propose a joint commission to adjust the boundary quarrel once and for all.

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WILL OPERATIVES RETURN TO WORK?

Empress Mills Management Offer To Strikers

NAGPUR, July 23.

The Management of the Empress Mills, on persuasion by the Government has issued a notice to-day undertaking to receive back all the strikers who come to work before July 31, and restore the long service bonus to all who received it before the strike.

In the course of a letter to the Strike Committee the Deputy Commissioner states his personal opinion that the terms are just and strongly advises the Committee to persuade the operatives to return for work.—United Press.

RAMAN CANCELS TRIP TO VENICE

BANGALORE, July 24.

Sir C. V. Raman, Director of the Indian Institute of Science, who was progdammed for a tour in August, having accepted an invitation to deliver the first scientific address at the International Radio-Biological Conference assembling at Dodges of Venice, is now being compelled to cancel the entire tour programme for important personal reasons.

Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore will deliver the inaugural address at the first general body meeting of the Indian Academy of Sciences at Bangalore on July 31.—A.P.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

(Continued from page 6.)

Commissioner instructed the Municipal Solicitor to defend the accused at municipal cost. The petty case, as usual, dragged on for months, the solicitor charging heavily for each attendance at Bandra, so that in the end legal charges for that item alone came to some thousands, whereas a local competent lawyer could have managed it better for not more than a hundred. Thus for an ordinary Municipal contract for a small amount, the Standing Committee's sanction would be necessary, but such heavy contracts with Municipal solicitor for an unlimited amount could be entered at the sweet will of Commissioner alone without any external control. In addition to these direct payments, this lucky firm of lawyers made great profits indirectly by receiving extra party costs direct from the opposite parties to the proceedings in the High Court.

(To Be Continued)

FORECAST OF JUNE SUBSTANTIATED

Earthquake Shocks In Afghanistan

CALCUTTA, July 23.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity, location being South East Afghanistan was recorded at 7-32 a.m. this morning on Seismograph of Meteorologist at Alipore.

Earthquake shocks of various intensity have been recently felt in Afghanistan and other Himalayan ranges substantiating the forecast of meteological experts made early in June that there would be fresh crop of earthquakes associated with Bihar shock of January last.—United Press.

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LANSBURY'S WARNING AGAINST DICTATORS

YOUTH MUST TAKE UP FIGHT NOW

One-Man Rule Cannot Succeed

The England that I desire to help bring into existence is one within which there will be neither rich nor poor, but where men and women will live in civil and religious liberty and true economic freedom exists.

Socialists often use the words "classless society." This is the thing that all true Socialists must have as an ideal. It certainly is mine.

A classless society does not mean men and women all of one pattern, or all wearing similar clothes or eating similar food, or sitting on the same kind of chairs. But it does mean that there should be no luxury for the few and penury, meanness and want for the many.

It means that it will be impossible for some people to possess half a dozen homes while myriads of people have none—at least, no home worthy of the name.

And it will not mean a society within which those who do the toil of the world live the hardest, says George Lansbury in "Clarion".

This ought to be understood and accepted by everybody. But it is not. In private conversation there are still people who dare to assert that their own class is naturally superior to the others, and who have a profound contempt for people not educated where they think all the best people are educated.

But this attitude is dying. Even those conceited people who really believe it no longer venture to say it in public. They have to keep their delusions to themselves or they would be laughed at.

For all intelligent people the question is not whether they want a classless commonwealth, but how to get it, and what it should be like.

TRUE FREEDOM

I often think, therefore, how strange it is that a hundred years after the first Reform Act, and less than twenty years after the establishment of universal suffrage in Britain and elsewhere, Great Britain, Europe, and indeed the world should be faced with the danger of a complete return to personal rule and dictatorship.

That is what Fascism is.

The fact is that liberty, equality and fraternity are not ideals which can ever be gained only by political changes.

"It is economic freedom alone which can give mankind true freedom—that is, freedom to speak, to write, to organise in fact, freedom to speak the truth that is within them."

Neither Fascism nor democracy, monarchy nor republics have ever given these great gifts of freedom to the whole population, and it is this fact which bewilders men and women who, after struggling for certain political rights, find that these are very much of a mirage.

When we consider the present plight of the British working people and the fact that they all have votes, and to that extent are politically equal and free, it is rather disturbing to realise how hopeless people appear to be about the future, and how eagerly they turn to a new doctrine or creed which appears to offer them some escape.

But if we take another aspect of democracy, it seems to me that there is not so much cause for alarm or despair.

THEY PROVED IT

Comparatively recently, I think in 1899, county councils came into being, borough councils and a general development of local government.

Franchise became universal, property qualifications both for electors and elected persons were swept away, and the gates of municipal administration were thrown open wide for the working people.

And if we judge the workings of democracy from the municipal view, I am certain that whenever Labour has secured power their works have proved that they understand the meaning of democracy, and have shown themselves quite capable of applying Socialist principles to the work of administration.

We may say the same thing with regard to the great co-operative and trade union movements though in both these cases it will be argued probably that the trade union boss and the co-operative chairman and committees take away a great deal of the power which the vote in these societies is supposed to confer on the members.

But it is true that if the members take a proper, intelligent interest in their business, they are able to exercise a very considerable measure of control.

But whatever is true of these, it seems to me that in this country there ought never to be any question either of despair of democracy or of support for dictatorship.

"Democracy is not yet played out. It is like so many other theories of life and conduct: it has to be played in."

A dictator—the one great man—has been tried over and over again in human history. The story has always been the same.

The first dictator does not do too badly. He may even leave his mark on the world for good, and not as Fascist dictators do, for evil only. But he has no successors.

His work passes away because the method of dictatorship provides no means of securing a succession of men competent to take up the first man's post.

MAKE DEMOCRACY WORK

Our trade unions and, in fact, the whole of the Labour, co-operative, trade union and Socialist movement, ought within their own organisations to be thinking out and trying to discover how to make democracy really work.

We none of us need blind ourselves to the fact that very largely a trade union is managed by its executive committee. Branches ask what the executive recommends, and as a rule follow its advice.

Some unions have adopted the referendum by which nothing can be settled without a vote of the members. I think this is of vital importance to democracy.

NEW WAYS NEEDED

"Thinking things over, I am more in favour now of the initiative, referendum, and recall than ever I was. These used to be part of every Socialist's creed. I am sorry that they seem to have been forgotten, and I do not see why they have. They are, indeed, more important than ever."

In the old type of trade union, and in the Socialist societies and I. L. P. of the old days, democracy was fairly simple. The membership was small, and took an active interest. The voice of each member could be heard, and had to be heard.

The lodges of the old unions often had a high percentage attendance at their meetings, and the secretary and executive had to meet well-informed and constant criticism. If they did not follow the will of their members, other candidates were available who were also well known to the members.

That is less true than it was, now that unions count their members in hundred thousands and the Party in millions.

Instead of forgetting old devices which enabled the members to keep control of their elected officials we ought rather to be thinking of new ones.

The advocates of dictatorship to-day are very scornful of our faith in democracy. They tell us that the actual working of the democratic machine shows it to be a farce. As I have indicated above, there is more truth than there ought to be in this.

No one is especially to blame for this—that is, if the word "blame" can be used in this connection at all.

"One reason is the quite extravagant amount of deference and respect paid to office-holders and leaders. Self-conscious inferiority is the badge of all who belong to the working class.

WORSHIPPING GREAT MEN

In my own mind there has always been, since I can remember, a tendency to revolt against this over-appreciation of those who were described to me as great men.

All the same I must confess if I speak the truth, that Hyndman, W. E. Gladstone, Keir Hardie, the Webbs, Shaw, and others always appeared to me to know more than I. I felt that persons with my limited education must be intellectually their inferiors.

Still, I cannot say that my actions showed that I was incapable of action on my own.

I was born a rebel, and however much I missed the value of education there always remained with me the solid truth that understanding comes from ourselves, that intuition is more powerful than other wisdom or knowledge gained from books.

Now, in the arrogance that old age brings, and having lived side by side with these great ones, by opinion about their superiority is not so great as it was.

They were all better educated—in the way in which schools educate people. They could all speak and write ably and in a convincing manner, and their brain power was infinitely greater than mine.

But when we consider the politics and actions of these leaders we find they are just ordinary people making the same stupid blunders as anyone else and in some cases proving themselves less capable than persons blessed with less education.

In order that democracy in our movement shall not be a farce, I want to make a plea to young people for more self-reliance. Not more cocksureness, but a determination to think out problems for themselves and formulate policies.

They should not be overawed by personalities, or leave their thinking to their leaders.

I am an out-and out advocate for unity within our ranks but this must be true unity based on conviction, not a senseless uniformity based on ignorant acquiescence because our members have lazy minds.

"To our people has been given the gigantic task of saving world civilisation and securing the triumph of democracy."

We are the only nation that has the power to lead in this matter. But the leadership must come from intelligent, clear-thinking men and women.

There is no excuse for us. Our working class has come to the threshold of political and economic power through the sufferings and toil of those who first glimpsed, as in a vision, the coming of the day when poverty of body, soul and spirit would cease throughout the world.

Our trade unions are at one and the same time the school and battlefield on which our struggles must take place. We learn from daily experience what is expected of us, and then take up the struggle on the battlefield of life.

YOUTH'S CHANCE

We cannot do our job thoroughly unless we are active, keen, intelligent members of our union, regularly attending branch meetings, taking nothing for granted, scrutinising and, when necessary, criticising executive decisions—always doing this with good temper, confident that those elected to do our executive work are as loyal and straight and honest as we think we are ourselves.

There is no reason why youth should not have its chance. I never asked a soul to give me a chance either in the union or in politics.

"Honestly and truthfully, I can say that from a boy till now I enjoyed being associated with great movements. Nothing would have stopped me. I did not wait for a chance."

I love being in the thick of things. Recently I went down to the House of Commons for the first time since my accident. Only the difficulty of working the joint in my calliper splint stopped me from going into the Chamber and taking part in discussing the Budget.

This desire was not to show myself off as being the leader, but just to be in it with the others.

There is no other feeling at all worth while, and if our young people will flock into the unions and unselfishly take part in the working out of policy and action, heaps of opportunities for useful service will come their way.

GREAT TRINITY.

I have said join your trade union because that is the foundation on which all working-class activities must be built. This includes workers of every description.

From this trade union movement you will naturally become a member of the Co-operative movement and the Labour Party—the great trinity of the masses of Britain.

In all these organisations you must play your part, always thinking for yourself, and always subordinating yourself to the good of the Cause.

Yes, youth must have its place, but youth, whatever the word means, must make and take its chances, not sit and groan because others will not find ways for them.

And remember, youth is difficult to determine. Many people, young in years, let their minds rest on the past and only cream of to-morrow.

Let us all dream dreams and see visions, but let us all understand that life is still real, that we live in deeds, and that the world is good and bad according to what each one of us is doing to improve and make better the lot of all by the service of each.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Divatia (centre) presided over the Fourth College Day of Shardada Mandal of Srimathi Nathubai Damodhar Thackersey College at Madhav Baug on Saturday evening.

Who Will Succeed Hitler

IF ARMY SEIZES POWER IN GERMANY

He is 56 years old and Minister of the Reichswehr. A slim man of medium height, with the clean-shaven, wrinkled face of a scientist writes "Clarion."

Taciturn and mysterious, he sits in his office of the Reichswehr-ministerium in the Bendler Strasse in Berlin. He seldom appears in public. He never makes public speeches. But people who know him call him the "Moltke of the Third Reich."

General von Blomberg comes from a very old and noble Prussian family. He belongs to one of those families who for centuries have given their younger sons as officers to the Prussian Army. "Schwertadel"—Nobility of the Sword—they are called in Germany.

These families, like Luetzow-Maltzahn or Arnim, are older than the Hohenzollern. They are poor but proud. They are born soldiers with strong ambition and with an instinct for dealing with the common German. They have been brought up to win battles and to die for the glory of Prussia.

IMMORTAL GENIUS.

The military genius of the Prussian race is immortal in names like General von Seydlitz, Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Moltke, Ludendorff and von Richthofen. Blomberg is but a link in this eternal chain.

He represents that spirit of strict and severe militarism which has been, and will be, the fate of Germany.

The world is talking about Hitler. But Blomberg is standing behind the Fuhrer. The Third Reich is sitting on the bayonets of the Reichswehr. Brown Shirts or Red Shirts come and go. The field-grey uniform of the Prussian Army is the only one which fits every German.

General von Blomberg commanded, during the war, a division in Poland and in Flanders. At the big battle of Gorlice-Tarnow, in the summer of 1916, he broke through the Russian lines in Galicia. At Amiens, in the spring of 1916, he smashed the English divisions.

After the revolution he returned to the Academy of War, which he left as a young officer shortly before the war. Ludendorff, Schleicher and Oskar von Hindenburg were his colleagues at this High School of the Art of War.

WORLD'S MOST SKILLED.

Clemenceau, in his reluctant admiration of the eternal "Boche," forced the German Republic to introduce a small professional army of 100,000 men. He thought he could end in this way the military superiority of Germany.

But he created a more dangerous instrument in the form of a small, very efficient army in which every soldier is trained in the most capable way, so that a simple private can carry out the duties of a lieutenant. The German Reichswehr is now the most skilled professional army of the world.

The soldiers are selected from the strongest and best types of men. Only the sons of peasants or middle-class families are taken as recruits. Workers are suspected of "dangerous thoughts," and, therefore, not admitted.

The Steel Helmets and the National Union of German Officers, the two great organisations of veterans, supply the Reichswehr with their young sons. The Nazi Storm Troops have not yet been able to place their members in the Reichswehr. In that point is Blomberg immovable.

No civilian can interfere with the business of the Reichswehr. Blomberg and his Generals remain masters in their own house. Hitler knows that, as Ebert and Bruening knew it.

General von Blomberg is the real organiser of the new German Army. He is the modern battle thinker. He does not dream of millions of conscripts. What he wants is a small, efficient army, with the best spirit and the most efficient weapons of the world.

AEROPLANES ENOUGH.

The motorisation of the Reichswehr is his work. He is, too, the silent but prominent promoter of German air armaments. He once said: "I do not want big guns and an army of millions. Give me 6,000 aeroplanes, and see what I can do."

For this purpose Hitler and his Nazis have been tremendously useful to Blomberg. The little Austrian Lance-Corporal was only only accepted by the Reichswehr because he reawakened the military instincts of the Teutonic race. The Generals never called him anything else but the "Drummer."

And he has also wiped out pacifist and Marxist critics who opposed an unlimited military budget of countless millions and who even dared to censure Gesler and his "Black Reichswehr," or General von Seeckt, who would have imitated the King Maker, General Monk.

The Nazis have given everything to the Reichswehr. Not because of love, but because of necessity.

Blomberg knows that the Reichswehr can finish with the whole S. A. in 24 hours.

"CONSTITUTIONAL" TRICKERY

And there still exists the notorious Article 48 of the German Constitution, which in cases of emergency gives the whole power into the hands of the President. And the executive of the President is the Commander of the Reichswehr.

The Socialist Noske was the first one who was trapped in Article 48 by his subordinate, General von Luetwitz, who started the Kapp Putsch in 1920. Ebert, Stresemann, Bruening, Papen—they all felt the nightmare of a Reichwehr dictatorship. Hitler is standing, too, in the shadow of Blomberg.

He is fine in hysterical mass meetings. But face to face with the icily polite Generals of the Reichswehr, his inferiority complex as a private and an Austrian is stronger than ever.

Blomberg is a good old friend of the German Junkers. Forty-eight per cent. of all his officers are noble.

He also has excellent relations with German heavy industry. Herr von Krupp, the Gun King, Fritz Thyssen, Vogler from the Steel Union, Dr. Duesberg from the mammoth Chemical Trust of I. G. Farben—they all appreciate the friendship of the Reichswehr as their best guarantee of big State orders.

THYSSEN ALWAYS PAYS.

The Storm Troops are paid with money from Thyssen's pocket. And when Blomberg says once casually to Thyssen that maybe it would be better if he withdrew his support from Hitler—then, good-bye, the Storm Troops.

The industrialists appreciate the Army even more as their safeguard against any Socialist advance.

All the general strikes and rebellions of the German workers during the 14 years of the Weimar Republic have been smashed with the help of the Reichswehr. For the Reichswehr listens only to the voice of its master, and this master is not Hitler, but Blomberg.

If the Nazis break down and chaos is threatening, General von Blomberg will take over the Regency of Germany.

And with his Reichswehr he can march to war or to peace.

A Noble Journalist

C. P. SCOTT OF "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN"

From a famous, liberal-minded historian, an experienced journalist, and an intimate friend and servant of C. P. Scott, we should expect a notable biography of the "Manchester Guardian's" great editor. And no one who recognizes what a fine character is and what great editing implies will be disappointed by Mr. Hammond's book, ("C. P. Scott"). It is indeed the very model of a biography—accurate, thoughtful, sympathetic, and written with all the hidden power of self-restraint. There is no rhetoric, no obvious passion, no attempt to introduce at least one epigram into every paragraph, writes Mr. Henry W. Nevinson in "Spectator."

Into the separate chapters of the Life are gathered the chief interests of the time and of Scott himself during his long editorship from 1872 till his resignation in 1929. Even after that date his intense interest in his paper never failed. His son Edward succeeded him, carrying on the high tradition until his lamentable death by accidental drowning in Windermere a few months after Manchester had honoured his father with a funeral worthy of her greatest citizen.

"FORMIDABLE GENTLENESS."

It is said of him that he was "gentle with a formidable gentleness," and certainly it could be formidable. For beneath the appearance of it lay a stern severity which he exercised equally upon himself and upon his servants. I used, once to think the Epstein bust in Manchester too sharp, too severe, but it was that "formidable gentleness" that made me think so. There was an authority in his nature that made it almost impossible to neglect or refuse his order. Once, in the middle of the Syrian desert, I received a suggestion from him by wireless to proceed to China, but, being deadly ill, I failed him. For my subsequent peace of mind, I had better have died.

It was the attraction of his high character that gathered round him the group of journalists so conspicuous in Manchester and throughout the country. One could mention William Arnold, J. B. Atkins, James Bone, R. H. Gretton, A. N. Monkhouse, Wadsworth, Herbert Sidebotham, Leonard Hobhouse, J. A. Hobson, the author of this biography, "Lucio", W. P. Crozier, and C. E. Montague, so brilliant a writer, and so endeared to myself as my censor in France during the final months of the War. One could mention others, for to have served under Scott was like having taken a high degree at an exacting University.

RIVALRY OF "POPULAR PRESS."

From this account of his life it seems that the men whose opinion and co-operation he most valued on the political side were Montague (especially upon Ireland), Leonard Hobhouse, and Hammond, though the biographer hardly ever mentions his own name. Such were the men who certainly helped Scott to maintain the high level of the paper as he desired it should be maintained through the crisis of its unpopularity during the Boer War, the financial crisis of 1905, when a vast sum of money had to be raised to buy the ownership from a former partner, and through the perilous rivalry of the "popular Press" which appeared and grew so rapidly in the middle 'nineties. As to the last danger, Mr. Hammond writes:

"If Scott's ambitions had taken this form he could easily have become a paper lord, either by conducting his paper with an eye to profit, or by accepting one of the many offers he received from persons who were prepared to conduct it in that spirit. But he despised the type of mind that prizes wealth and ostentation. When the "Manchester Guardian" came at last into his hands he decided to use his opportunities as proprietor to carry further the principles on which he had acted in editing the paper."

And in the biographer's final chapter called "Characteristics" we read:

"Scott, using the various gifts of his staff, gave his paper unity, direction, and strength. He made and kept it a paper that men who disliked its warmth had to study for the sake of its light."

One of the most remarkable qualities of his mind was that, whereas most ageing men grow stiff and irresponsive as hardened arteries, Scott continually renewed his youth, becoming more and more adventurous with age, while "tradition, as tradition, had a looser and looser hold on his respect." After being rather stiff and Conservative in youth, he swung further and further "to the left," rousing the admiration, and sometimes the fears of his friends. But as to his inward nature, which all the anxieties and controversies of the time did not greatly alter, Mr. Hammond says in noble words:

"Nobody reflecting on all that Scott accomplished could fail to see that there was some secret of character which gave his career its integrity and power. Nobody would come close to the man himself, whether in life or work, without learning what that secret was. It can best be described in the language that Bacon used of Antoninus Pius, to whom he attributed a mind exceedingly tranquil and serene because 'it was in no ways charged or incumbered, either with fears, remorses, or scruples.'"

FEARLESS.

Perhaps "scruples" in the modern sense would hardly be the word one would sapply to a man so carefully undeviating in the principles which he rightly considered the highest. He was no opportunist, was never carried away by the popular tide, or shifted from his chosen ground by fear of consequences. In Mr. Hammond's fine phrase, he was fearless rather than brave. His prolonged loyalty to Mr. Lloyd George often puzzled his friends. He recognized his "charm", his nimble and energetic mind, his immense power of labour, but he wrote at the time of the Peace Conference: "Ll. G. doesn't know (it is an intellectual defect) what principle means." Certainly Scott did his utmost to excuse that want of principle and to make the best use of his friend's various enviable qualities. In the chapter called "After the Coalition" we read:

"The truth about Scott's view of Mr. Lloyd George is well hit off in a jest that used to go round the corridor of the "Manchester Guardian": 'A.: Who's writing the Long to-night? B.: C. P. A.: What is the subject? B.: Saving Lloyd George's soul again.'"

But the treatment of Ireland under the terror of the Black-and-Tans and the "Auxiliaries" in 1919 and 1920 was too great a strain for all Scott's willingness to remain an admiring friend, and many of us were relieved at the definite change of tone.

When Lord Lansdowne replied to Mr. Lloyd George's demand for "a knock-out blow" to Germany, supposing that thus only we could end the War, Scott stood definitely in agreement with the letter of November, 1917. In a fine passage Mr. Hammond describes the meaning and effect of the letter:

"The demoralizing influences of the war were painfully evident in our public life and in our Press. . . . . At this moment Lansdowne took the most courageous step that was taken in the whole war. . . . . It was like Campbell-Bannerman's speech on the methods of barbarism—a proof of mettle and character, when the numbing and cowing forces of mass sentiment were pressing hard on public men. It helped not only to make men think, but to break the tyranny of fear."

One could go on for many columns gratefully quoting passages equally fine, for this is the Life of a great editor written by a distinguished historian who was his servant and friend. It covers a varied and momentous period in the country's history and deals with vital events that many of us witnessed and remember. I have obliged to omit much, and especially I regret having to omit the services that Scott undertook not only for Women's Suffrage, but for the furtherance of the arts and general intellectual interests of Manchester, raising her to a remarkable height among the intellectual and artistic centres of England and of the world. There is much more to be said, but when I think of this man's noble personality, and all that his example has meant to us journalists, and to such statesmen as we have possessed in the last sixty years, I will recall only the Prayer Book's petition "that we may have a right judgement in all things." For I have never known a man in whom that petition was so fully answered.

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WARNING!

IMITATION OF WELL-KNOWN SOAP

Importer Convicted

Judgment was delivered yesterday in the Court of the Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Rangoon against [redacted] for an offence under section 486 I. P. C.

The accused was charged with selling a washing soap imitating in appearance the well-known "501" Washing Soap, manufactured by the Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd., of Tatapuram. In delivering judgment Mr. G. D. I. Thomas, the Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate, said: "It will be well to refer to the mark and general appearance of this soap now. The cubes are about the same size as the complainants' soap, and while the colour of the accused's soap is considerably darker than that of the complainants, the court had noticed that this discoloration has come about while the case has been pending and when first produced there was little difference in the colours of the two soaps. The accused's soap has the number "105" impressed upon it, and there would be little cause for comment except for the fact that the number "5" is so formed that it can be read as "5" when turned upside down. In other words the numbers on the accused's soap can either be read as "105" or "501".

The accused was required to pay Rs. 500 or in default to undergo six months rigorous imprisonment.

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS

Plight Of Peasants In Karnatak

They Are Faced With Ruin And Starvation

SCHEME FOR REHABILITATION

Messrs. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande and R. R. Diwakar the Karnatak Congress leaders who are in Bombay have been discussing the condition of the no-tax peasants of that province with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

They have placed in his hands a brief report of the actual conditions prevailing in their province and the activities of the Kanara Relief Committee which had undertaken an exhaustive survey of the district among the peasantry. The report of the survey is anticipated some time next week.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, Mr. Diwakar said:

The Council of the Karnatak P.C.C. in its meeting on 23rd June last appointed a Kanara Relief Committee with Sjt. Gangadharrao as its chairman in order to conduct a full inquiry into the losses and distress in no-tax areas in Kanara and devise means for relief. Some kind of temporary doles were already being given to absolutely destitute families. But it was found necessary to inquire fully and see if some permanent relief could be given by rehabilitating the peasants.

FORFEITURES.

The Committee started its tour first in the Ankola Taluka on the 11th of July, 1934. Ankola was in the forefront in the campaign of 1930 and had declared no-tax in December 1930, which it continued till it was formally withdrawn on account of the Truce.

Fifteen of the villages of Ankola this time chiefly bore the brunt. In addition there were stray individuals here and there. When the campaign started there were more than 400 families which participated in the no-tax fight. Government realised land-revenue by attaching moveable property in the first instance. But in the case of 140 families revenue could not be realised even by attachment of moveables. Therefore, Government forfeited their lands. The area of such forfeited lands is a little more than 800 acres. To add to this the houses of many of the no-taxers were situated on agricultural land liable to land-revenue, and, therefore, those plots of land too were forfeited but systematic eviction began as late as May 1933. The evicted peasants had to seek shelter somewhere else.

ESTIMATED LOSS.

The estimated value of t lands forfeited is about four lakhs according to the valuation made during the present depression. The lands here are mainly rice-lands.

The number of houses forfeited is 82. Most of the houses have been sold. In many cases, well-wishing non-combatants have bought the houses, after the decisions of the Poona Conference. They are now in their possession, but they have handed them ever to the original owners for dwelling. During the period of forfeiture, however, the owners were compelled to vacate and had to live in improvised sheds.

RESOURCES EXHAUSTED.

In 1932 no-taxers had sufficient rice for maintenance. During 1933, a few of them cultivated forfeited lands and succeeded to a certain extent in reaping them also. All the sufferers were given a little money by way of relief. Many sold their trinkets and made both ends meet. This year they have no resources and are in a state of privation. The total relief given to all sufferers till January 1934, was about Rs. 7,000. After that a sum of Rs. 3,000 has been given till now.

During 1933, they did not cultivate any land even as lease, because the thought that it would be as good as paying revenue to the Government indirectly. This year half the number have taken land on lease. But the crops will be available to them only in November and till then they are very hard up.

TWO-FOLD PROBLEM.

The problem is two-fold. The question of getting back the lands and that of getting back the houses from which the owners have been evicted.

The least costly of the methods of rehabilitating the ryots will be to secure lands on easy terms on lease. Half the number of no-taxers have at present no cattle. The total number of cattle thus sold is as follows—she-buffalows 32, cows 62, oxen 114, he buffaloes 54, and calves 69. So they will have to be provided with cattle necessary for cultivation.

LAND RECOVERABLE.

Between 1/4th and 1/5th of the land sold is recoverable if the purchase money which is nominal, is paid to the present owners. Some of the land, however, has been sold by the Government on the express condition that it is not alienable to the original owners. The new purchasers in many cases—other than those mentioned above—are ready to restore the lands if the purchase money is paid to them.

Now, regarding houses, grants for building new houses will have to be made for twelve families. In the case of others, the houses which have been auctioned away too cheaply will have to be repurchased for the original owners.

FACTS FROM INQUIRY.

This is a rough, though a fairly accurate, abstract of statistics now colleted in the affected villages of Ankola. The information has been collected by personal inquiry and on printed forms with various heads. The estimate of relief required has yet to be arrived at in a full meeting of the Committee which may meat any day during the next week.

CHEERFUL IN MISERY.

Some of the villages and some particulars may be mentioned here:—

ULUVARE:—Of the 25 families which participated, nine have lost all lands and their houses stand in ruins. In spite of all miseries, they are all cheerful.

SURVA:—This is another hard-hit village. Out of the 38 families in the village 35 were no-taxers.

From the village called Basgad large amounts of paddy, a number of cattle, and other moveables were taken away.

In Vasre-Kudvige 30 no-tax families have lost heavily.

The names of other villages hard-hit are:—Shetgeri, Kangil, Hichgad, Shiganmakhi, Hillur, etc.

IN SIDDAPUR.

Now the Canara Relief Committee has not yet finished its labours in Siddapur. It has yet to go through a detailed inquiry. However, the following abstract prepared last year when no-tax had practically stopped after the Poona Conference is serviceable till the fuller report is to hand.

The number of villages taking part in Siddapur is also 15. The number of families and the population which took part is respectively 187 and 1229. The total value of moveables attached and sold away is Rs. 23,366-1-6. The total value of lands and houses forfeited and sold is Rs. 3,58,529-8-0. The loss of annual income is about Rs. 51,673-11-0.

It may be remembered that most of the lands concerned in Siddapur are gardens of areca-nut, which are very costly. They bear an assessment of from Rs. 9 to 14 per acre.

Relief disbursed in this area upto May '33 is Rs. 12,009-0-0.

In this Taluka too the questions are the same and though the acreage involved might look smaller, the costs are sometimes even more than double.

POLICE CHASE DACOITS

KURIGRAM, July 23.

On receipt of information that a dacoity has been contemplated in Mandaler Char, several police officers with a posse constables pursued them in a boat and eventually overtook the dacoit gang. The dacoits finding themselves outnumbered jumped into the river whereupon a desperate struggle ensued. Three members of the gang were captured while four others swam ashore. Some weapons and torches also are reported to have been seized. —United Press.

Student And Youngmen Arrested

NOAKHALI, July 23.

Subhodh Majudar (aged 15 only) a student of the Begum Ganj High School was arrested to-day under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Eight young men were arrested, following extensive house searches in several villages in the interior of the district in connection with 'political dacoities!' recently committed.—United Press.

Empress Mill Workers To Resume Work?

NAGPUR, July 23.

A mass meeting of the textile workers held this evening discussed the revised terms offered by the Empress Mills management and it was resolved to resume work from to-morrow.

The terms are that long service bonus should be restored to all the workers who joined by July 31 and that no committee work should be carried on within the mill gates.—United Press.

"Met Inspector Raje At Matheran"

BHAGWANDAS CROSS-EXAMINED IN HORNIMAN DEFAMATION CASE

Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, on Tuesday evening, continued the hearing of the defamation case filed by Mr. Bhagwandas Laxmidas against Mr. B. G. Horniman, editor of the "Bombay Sentinel," on a charge of defamation in respect of two articles published in th "Sentinel" on May 16 and 23 last.

Mr. Bhagwandas Laxmidas on this occasion was represented by Mr. Carden Noad in addition to Mr. Frank Olivera and Mr. Rueben Soloman who appeared on the last occasion. Mr. Fazal G. R. Kairaz defended Mr. Horniman.

When cross-examined, Mr. Bhagwandas Laxmidas stated that although Mainilal Mohanlal Dhani, the individual from whom he had received the first insurance policy, was arrested in 1930 along with him in a satta raid he did not know him personally till 1933—that is about a year and a half ago.

He denied that he had any knowledge of the contents of the telegrams received in the name of Manganlal Jijivan Mody, the person from whom he had rented the present rooms he occupied for his insurance business, and also denied that he had ever seen any telegrams himself. He repudiated the suggestion that these telegrams contained messages in code laying sutta bets from up-country merchants as, he said, he had not read the telegrams himself. Confronted with his previous statement that he himself had delivered some of the telegrams, he said that although he had stated so it was not correct.

"BUNKUM"

Mr. Khairaz then put it to that it was all "bunkum" that the rooms stood in the name of Maganlal Jijivan Mody whereas, as a matter of fact, this man was his employee and the room was rented in his name as he apprehended that the police would raid the place. Witness denied that the rooms were rented by him in the name of any other individual.

THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The complainant was then shown the photograph of the street opposite to Inspector Raje's house depicting the absence of the large number of people, whom he had said were present at the time. Bhagwandas said that the 200-300 people he had referred to were probably inside at the time the photo was taken.

Shown another photograph, witness admitted that he did not dispute the fact he and Suprajmal were together in the picture. Counsel then put it to him that he was not then for the purpose of receiving the darshan of the Maharaj and asked him to name any other person there along with him. Witness said that he could not name any other person, but asserted that he was there for the purpose of darshan.

MET RAJE AT MATHERAN

Mr. Khairaz then asked the witness whether he had been to Matheran recently. Witness said yes, and when he was asked whether Inspector Raje was there, Mr. Carden Noad objected to the line of cross-examination. He stated that it may be that the defence wanted to satisfy some personal grudge or use the evidence adduced in this case for some other case and he objected to any reference to Inspector Raje, who had nothing to do with the defamation suit. He said he was present to point out that even if the reference was sought to be made that the complainant has any acquaintance with a police officer, the implication sought to be imported in the writing was that the complainant was on the black list of the police. The mere friendship of the witness with Inspector Raje, could not bt construed to mean, as the article alleged, that he was well-known to the police.

The Magistrate allowed the question and Mr. Khairaz asked the witness whether he had met Inspector Raje at Matheran. Witness replied that he had met him there and inquired after his health but did 'not have any interview with him". (Laughter).

Mr. Khailandas Tijoriwalla was then examined, he stated that his arrangement with the New Asiatic Insurance Co., were not completed as certain terms were not agreed to.

SHIKARPUR STRIKE ENDS

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 24.

The strike of hackney carriages at Shikarpur (Sind) which has been resorted to as a protest against the competition of motor bus has come to an end.

After inspection at 5 p.m. the two captains disagreed and the decision was left to the Umpire who decided to inspect again at 6 p.m.

Rugby—An early Parliamentary announcement is expected regarding plans for the next year's celebrations of silver jubilee of King's reign.—B. O. W.

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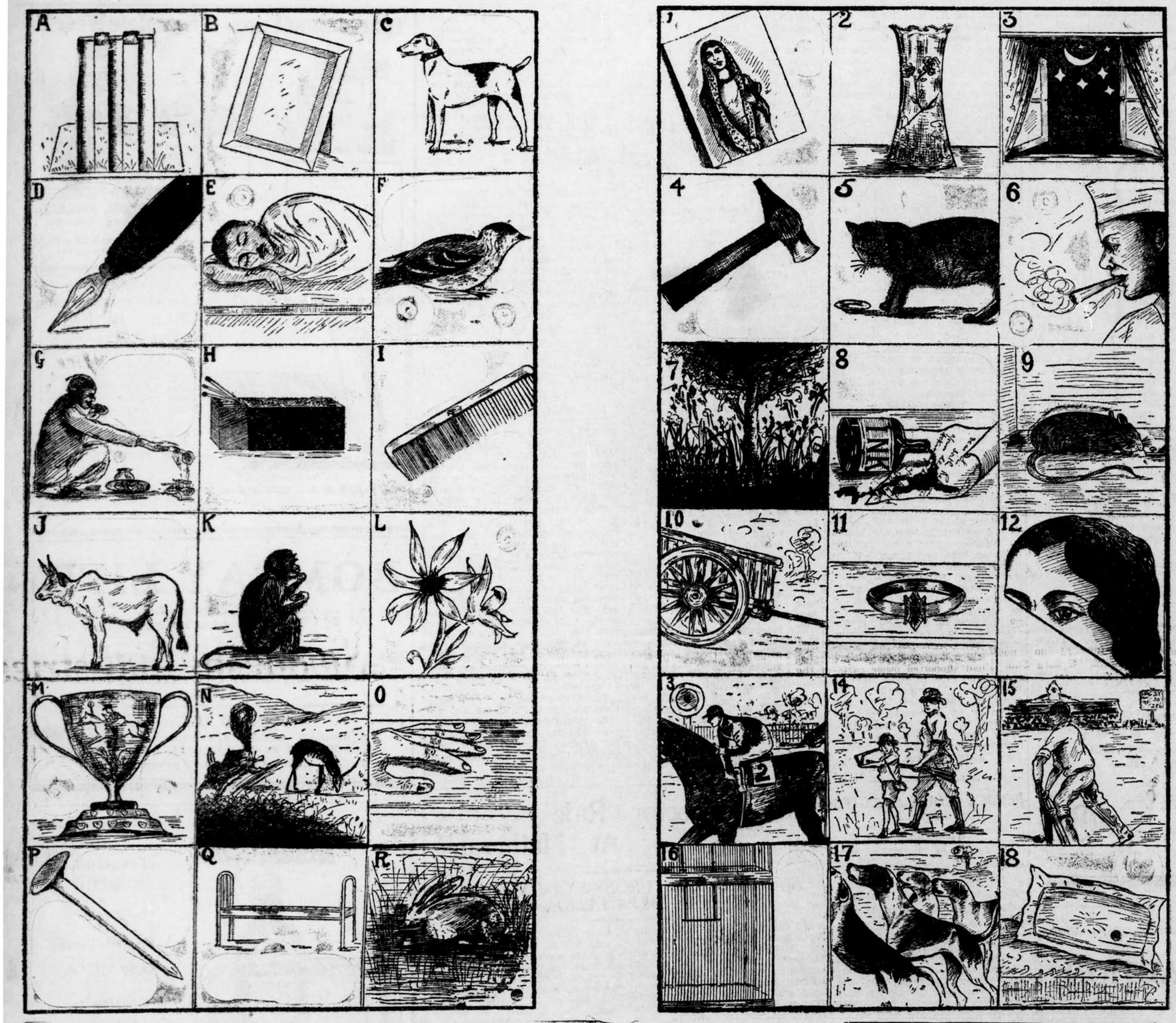

Combination Competition is very simple and interesting. Each of the eighteen illustrations on the left has some connection or link with one of the illustrations on the right. For instance PICTURE J on the left (bullock) has a corresponding picture NUMBER 10 (Cart) on the right. You have, therefore, to fill No. 10 against No. J in the Coupon.

RULES.

1. After you have selected the right Combination of illustrations, enter only the NUMBER of the picture on the right against the correspondending letter (A, B, C .....) printed in the Coupon. Do not enter the name of the picture in words.

2. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps—preferably half anna and one anna stamps—and post your entries to

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
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3. Entries by registered post, must be sent to our office address, Red House, 140 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay

4. Each cover must bear the name and address of the competition, stating the number of entries enclosed.

5. Competitors may submit any number of entries, provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each entry. A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition.

6. Local competitors may, if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week days from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

7 Insufficient entrance fee enclosed with entries will disqualify the competitors submitting such.

8. All entries must be received in this office by the last post on 25th July 1934 closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

9. Corrections or mutila tions of entries will disqualify the competitor.

10. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the prize money among the winning competitors in any manner.

11. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

12. This is a combined Competition of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" and the "BOMBAY SAMACHAR." The prizes will be anno unced on the 2nd August 1934.

CLOSING DATE 25TH JULY 1934

ENTRY COUPON

No. of Illustration (Left)	No. of Illustration (Right)
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Name.....

Address.....

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FRIENDSHIP OF JAPAN WANTED BY UNITED STATES

Americans To Study Manchoukuo Situation

Otohiko Matsukata, Japanese industrialist, returned in mail week aboard the Asama Maru after a five months trip to the United States, convinced that the American people want to be friendly with Japan, says "Japan Times".

Denying that his was an official goodwill mission to America Mr. Matsukata asserted that he had met President Franklin D. Roosevelt, an old friend on two occasions and found the chief executive of the United States interested in Japan and that "he wants to be friendly with Japan."

Mr Matsukata declined to answer whether he and Mr. Roosevelt had talked about next year's naval disarmament conference.

Mr. Roosevelt was a member of the class of 1904 at Harbard University," Mr. Matsukata said. "I was in the class of 1906 and I knew Mr. Roosevelt very well He was very nice to me."

"I talked with many American friends, including members of the state department," Mr. Matsukata continued, "and found them all desiring the best of relations with Japan."

Asked about American sentiment on Manchoukuo, Mr. Matsukata answered briefly that there is not much talk in the United States about this new independent nation

AMERICAN JOURNALIST RETURNS

Arriving on the same steamer to-day was Mr. Franc's W. Clarke, assistant to the editor of the Atlanta Constitution, who is here to write a series of articles on general conditions in Japan and Manchoukuo, He was accompanied by his wife.

Mr. Clarke was in Japan in 1929 as one of the 10 American journalists comprising the Carnegie Endowment Party for International Peace. His articles, which will be distributed by the North American Newspaper Alliance, will be in the nature of a supplement to those he wrote in 1929, Mr. Clarke said.

The masses in America have shown a marked improvement in their understanding of Far Eastern problems, according to Mr. Clarke, to such an extent that they have come to regard Manchoukuo as an organised permanent state. Consequently recognition by the United States is only a matter of time, he said.

Mr. Clarke plans to leave the Imperial Hotel on June 23 and proceed to Manchoukuo, Mrs Clarke and he are booked to return to the United States by the Asama Maru left Yokohama on July 12.

TO STUDY MANCHOUKUO

Whether the United States and other nations of the world will recognize Manchoukuo will depend on the answer to two questions. what do the Manchurian people think of the new deal there, and how much they have been benefitted in their livelihood, according to Dr. Ernest B. Price of the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations, John Hopkins University.

Dr. Price arriverd aboard the Asama Maru to spend five months in Manchoukuo to find for himself the answers to the two foregoing questions. His headquarters will be at Hsinking, He will accompany the Clarkes to Manchoukuo.

"I lived in China for 16 years and because I know the Chinese language my task to ascertain the sentiment of the Manchurians will not be too difficult Dr. Price said. "The rest of the American people want to know the very matter I am after."

"As concerns Manchoukuo" said Dr Price. "I am willing to say from my own pecional observation that there has been a change of attitude in the United States—a change from the Stimson doctrine to the Roosevelt doctrine The former was non-recognition of a state established in violation of a treaty. The Roosevelt doctrine does not deny the former but it takes into consideration such factors as whether the state in question maintains peace and order internally and international obligations."

Dr. Roy Hidemichi Akagi, for the last three years an instructor at Columbia University, arrived to-day to assume a post in the foreign section of the South Manchurian Railway Co. He was accompanied by his wife and children. He plans to leave for Dairen before the end of the month.

The Governor-General has conferred the honour of O.B.E. on Mr. C. S. Ricketts, Secretary to the Agent-General in South Africa.

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Jamnagar, (Kathiawar)

Snowden Attacks MacDonald

"A PIECE OF NAUSEATING HYPOCRISY"

Lord Sankey's Protest & Appeal

The House of Lords in mail week, considered the Finance Bill. The main discussion was on the clause repealing the land taxes, for which provision was made by Lord Snowden when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Lord Arnold (Lab.) caused a good deal of amusement by reading a parody on "Who killed Cock Robin?" which, he explained, he had written in prose. It was entitled "Who killed the land taxes?" and it read:

"Who killed the land taxes?

"'I,' said the Chancellor. 'I always intended to do it and no nonsense about a National Government has stopped me. I killed the land taxes.

"Who saw them die?

"'I,' said the Prime Minister, 'though I was one of their parents. But I could not save their life without losing mine, and so, of course, they had to go like so much else if I am to remain where I am. I saw them die.'

"Who'll be chief mourner?

"'I,' said Lord Snowden, 'though I did more than anybody to put the National Government into office and thus helped to kill Free Trade and everything else I ever stood for, including now the land taxes. But, as usual, I continue to blame everybody else but myself, so I'll be chief mourner.'

"Who'll make the shroud?

"'I,' said Sir John Simon. 'In the last two years I have buried all my past beliefs and have become an expert shroud-maker. I'll make the shroud.'"

LORD SNOWDEN

Lord Snowden, who has been absent from the House for some months, made a bitter attack on the Government. He spoke from the cross-benches in a somewhat low voice, which was at times inaudible in the press gallery, and devoted his whole speech to the proposal to repeal the land taxes. He said at the outset that Lord Stanhope in introducing the bill had made only a cursory reference to this part of the Finance Bill. "I do not know," he added, "if Lord Stanhope is ashamed of having to make even that degree of reference to an act of deliberate party deception, of deliberate sharp practice.

"This proposal is the latest of many acts which show the true character of this Government and exposes the hypocrisy of its claim to be a National Government. I do not deny that it is a united Government, wholly composed to Tories who are united in pursuing a Tory policy."

Lord Snowden said that just after the general election a campaign began among Tory members of the House of Commons to demand the repeal of the land tax clauses, despite the fact that at the election pledges had been given that there would be no legislation of a party character The Government, according to those pledges, he said, could exist only so long as was necessary to get the country back again into a sound financial position.

"They had a large Tory majority," added Lord Snowden, "and they were determined to use that for Tory purposes. Within a month of the general election Mr. Neville Chamberlain made up his mind to repeal these taxes. He spoke to me on the matter and I was really so disgusted with this intended breach of pledges that I said: 'You can do just what you like. I shall take my own course.' He said that he did not like doing this, but the pressure upon him by his party in the House of Commons was so strong that he could not resist it."

PREMIER'S APPEAL

Mr. Chamberlain later modified his first conclusion and decided not immediately to repeal the land clauses but to suspend the valuation. "May I say," he went on, that in resisting that proposal I received no help whatever from my Labour colleagues in the Government and least of all from the Prime Minister, who appealed to me with tears in his voice. He said: 'My dear Philip, we have been comrades for forty years. Do not desert me now. This is not an issue upon which it is worth resigning.' I thought that over. The Government had only just been formed, and I felt that I had a special responsibility to see the specific purpose for which it was formed carried through. So I did not then resign."

A few days later, when Mr. Chamberlain announced that it was proposed to suspend the valuation, he gave as the reason that it was being done purely as a measure of economy and that it had nothing whatever to do with the merits of the question, which had never been discussed. As a matter of fact the suspension of the valuation was not an economy at all, since the valuation was a necessary preliminary to the imposition of the tax, which was revenue producing.

"ON THE WARPATH"

Lord Snowden said that the Tory members of the House of Commons were not satisfied with the suspension of the valuation, and they moved for the repeal of the taxes in the Finance Bill of 1932. This was resisted by Mr. Baldwin. About the same time the question was raised in the House of Lords, and Lord Hailsham, in resisting that motion, was even more denfiite than Mr. Baldwin in the statement he then made.

After reading Lord Hailsham's statement Lord Snowden said. "Could there be any more dishonest statement than that the suspension of the valuation, according to Lord Hailsham, achieved all that they wanted and that it was an effective way of killing the whole scheme of land valuation and land taxation? Would Lord Hailsham be good enough to tell the House why if the repeal of the taxes would have been a humiliation to Labour Ministers two years ago it was no longer a humiliation?"

When the finance Bill of last year was brought in Tories in the House of Commons were once more on the warpath and representations were made for the repeal of the land clauses. The Cabinet discussed the matter and decided that they would neither accept this demand nor allow a free vote of the House upon the question. A few days later Mr. Baldwin, addressing Conservative members of the House of Commons, said that his Conservative colleagues in the Cabinet felt that the ungrudging loyalty with which their Labour colleagues had supported other parts of the policy of the Government did call for mutual consideration

'What," asked Lord Snowden, "has happened since last year? These were Mr. Baldwin's views on this question expressed two years ago and a year ago. They would be actually disloyal," said Mr. Baldwin, 'to repeal these taxes'.

It would be an act of humiliation to Labour Ministers', said Lord Hailsham.

"THE ONLY EXPLANATION"

"The only explanation that I can offer now is that the Cabinet have found the Prime Minister such an amenable instrument of Tory policy that they have come to the conclusion that there are no professions he ever made, no pledges he ever gave to the country, and no humiliation to which he would not submit if they would only allow him still to be called the Prime Minister

"In nearly every speech made by his Cabinet colleagues Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is attacked. Mr. Neville Chamberlain speaking on Saturday, said that the Government of Mr. MacDonald had brought the country and the employers to the very doors of the work-house.

"It is not only the honour of the ex-Labour Ministers which is involved, but the honour of the Tory members of the Government, too. They have dishonoured all the conditions of the formation of the Government. They have dishonoured every pledge that was given at the general election. The Government was formed on the condition that no party would be called upon to sacrifice its political opinion. It was to be a Natinal Government to deal with a national crisis on non-party lines. Then we had the oft-quoted statement of the Prime Minister that if the Tories tried to put anything over him they would find that he was not their man.

"At the last election millions of Labour, Liberal, and Free Trade votes were given to the National candidates, mainly Tory candidates, because they believed Mr. Baldwin's statement that Free Trade and Protection was not an issue at the election. Now they are boasting that they have killed Free Trade.

HIS RESPONSIBILITY

"I have some responsibility for the result of the last general election. I joined the National Government. I did so because of my own personal position in the office I held. I felt that I perhaps as much as anybody had a responsibility to help to get the Government through the financial crisis. But before joining it I demanded and received an assurance that this National Government was being formed for one purpose, and one purpose only, and that when that purpose had been secured the parties would resolve themselves into their former positions, and that during the lifetime of that Administration there would be no party legislation and that at the general election which was to follow there would be no party arrangement.

"I joined the National Government on those conditions," continued Lord Snowden. "I have been betrayed. That matters little, but the country has been betrayed, and millions of electors who trusted to statements of the party leaders have lost their confidence in them and their faith in the honesty of political leaders."

"INCOHERENT NONSENSE"

Lord Snowden quoted a letter written by the Prime Minitser to the Committee for the Taxation of Land Values, and said that the letter was described by a Liberal member of the House of Commons as "a piece of nauseating hypocrisy."

"I think that was a very apt description," said Lord Snowden, "but I should be inclined to extend that description to a good many other acts. If the incoherent nonsense in this letter means anything at all it means that the taxes are being repealed because they are not revolutionary enough It is utterly at variance with the facts. As to the statement that I had unwillingly to accept amendments from Liberals and Conservatives, I say this, and I say it deliberately, I made these concessions under strong pressure from the Prime Minister."

The land clause in the Act of 1931 was a beginning on the right lines to deal with land. Until the land problem was solved anything else which might be done was mere tinkering with social evils.

"This Government," Lord Snowden went on, "are so satisfied with their great achievements and with their own indispensability that at present they are to go to the country for a fresh mandate. I think they will find that the electors are rather more suspicious when they make the next appeal to them. It is about time that all this blather about the National Government was stopped. The people will not be gulled by such a palpable fraud.

"I hope for the sake of common honesty that we shall not have the excuses which have been put forward elsewhere for the repeal of these land clauses. The truth is that the Tories have now got the power and they mean to use it. At the next election the slogan will be, 'National Government or Socialist Government?' The Tories will have no use for the Prime Minister except as an exhibition on Tory platforms in Tory chains as a one-time Socialist who has seen the error of his ways and who has found salvation and found his spiritual home in the Tory party. He will be used for the same purpose as the reformed drunkard is used at temperance meetings.

"The Prime Minister told us in a recent speech that he stands by all he has said as a Socialist. Let him act up to that and then he will see what use his Tory colleagues have for him. He told us in the same speech that what the country needs is honest political leadership. I quite agree"

LORD STRABOLGI

Lord Strabolgi (Lab.) declared that Lord Snowden, who now talked about "honour" and "the betrayal of pledges", broke every pledge he made to his colleagues of the Labour party. When the National Government was formed neither he nor the Prime Minister gave their party a chance. The rank and file of the Labour party and the Labour members of the House of Commons were never called together.

"We were never given a word of explanation," Lord Strabolgi said, "and Lord Snowden and his confederates would not look us in the eyes."

Lord Midleton (C.' protested against Lord Snowden's "very personal speech" and said it was contrary to the practice and order of that House. Referring to the "vitriolic attack on the character of a former colleague", he said: 'I do not believe your lordships have ever listened to a speech of that character in this House before and I earnestly hope we shall be spared it in the future."

LORD SANKEY'S REPLY

Lord Sankey (Nat. Lab.—Lord Chancellor) said: "Lord Snowden was one of those who with me and others sided with the Prime Minister a few years ago when we thought that the country was in danger and that all parties, if possible, should pull together. Lord Snowden had been friends of a life-time with the Prime Minister. It was probable that to Lord Snowden, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Henderson this country owed the existence of the Laour party and its great success

"Lord Snowden remained with us for some time and then he left the Government. I have no complaint to make against him. I never have said a word against any of my old colleagues and I have never said a word against Lord Snowden. I still hope that I may reckon them among my personal friends.

"But it is possible for personal friends to differ politically without that element of bitterness and without making those aspersions of motives that I regret we have heard from the lips of Lord Snowden this afternoon. Lord Snowden is entitled to his own opinion on this subject. There may be others who agree with him, but what he is not entitled to do is to impute motives to a man who cannot defend himself, in language which in my view is entirely indefensible. It is not the first time that the noble Viscount has thought fit to traduce his old friends. I pray it will be the last.

"The Prime Minister gives me leave to say that, faced with no alternative in a time of crisis, he had to sacrifice friends of a lifetime and many of his most cherished ambitions as he thought, for the good of the country. He may have been wrong. I do not think he was. At any rate, he does not deserve what has been said about him this afternoon any more than the old Labour party deserved what the noble Viscount said about them at the general election.

"But I make an appeal to the noble Viscount. He and I are coming to the end of our time The time is not far distant when Lord Snowden and many of his old friends and associates will go down into the silence, and I can only hope that, whatever political differences and disputes there may be, before that time the noble Viscount and many of the old members of the Labour party and the Prime Minister will at any rate be once again personal friends, however much they may differ politically." (Cheers)

The Finance Bill was read a second time.

Transparent Glycerine Soap not good for the Health of your Skin!!!

READ What the "Soap Gazette and Perfumer" of America Says in its issue of December, 1933

Describing a certain New Soap, the Journal says, on page 13,—"as a Toilet product this Soap also suffers from the faults common to all transparent glycerine soaps, the main defect being the drying effect it has on the skin . . . . . "

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Ireland Plans Hall Of Swadeshi Industries

Ministry To Co-operate With Royal Dublin Society In Reconstruction Scheme

At a meeting of the Council of the Royal Dublin Society, held in Dublin last month recommendations were considered arising out of conferences between committees and representatives of the Society and the Ministry for Industry and Commerce. It was stated that the Ministry felt that the Sociey should endeavour to establish a National Exhibition of Free State Industries, at which could be displayed annually manufactures of the Free State, including machines and operatives demonstrating the actual processes, says the "Irish Press."

In a report it was stated that Mr. Lemass, Minister for Industry and Commerce, together with Mr. Leydon, Secretary to the Ministry, from time to time discussed the question with the Society's representatives and visits of inspection had been made by Mr. Lemass to Ballsbridge. The Society's Director had also journeyed to other industrial exhibitions and fairs to study methods.

RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME.

Ultimately it was generally agreed that the possibilities of a successful exhibition from a trade standpoint, could best be built up around either the Spring or Horse Show or both, as each provided annually an attendance of in the neighbourhood of 100,000 visitors, all of whom were of the type who might be considered as directly interested and likely to benefit native industries which are fast springing up in the country.

The question of hall accommodation was then the outstanding problem, and it was agreed that the present South Hall should be internally reconstructed for this purpose and become the "Hall of Industries," with special floors and electric power installation to provide for all contingencies, and allow electric running machinery to be introduced at a minimum cost.

The co-operation of the Railway Companies is to be sought for the Exhibition, to ensure that from all parts facilities will be given by Special Excursion Trains at inclusive rates, and in this direction the Society, it was added, has assured the Minister for Industry and Commerce that it will be prepared to in such cases grant concessions by reduced charges of admission, to enable those from distant parts of the country to participate in the National Exhibition.

Mr. Justice Wylie (who presided), in presenting the reports of the Committees concerned, said that many problems that had beset them had been gradually solved. Plans and perspective layouts of the Hall, prepared by Mr. L. O'Callaghan, were considered in detail.

Sir F. Moore, M.A. (Vice-President), proposed that the scheme as submitted be approved. Professor A. W. Conway, M.A., F.R.S., seconded.

TO BE READY FOR SPRING SHOW.

Work on the new "Saorstat Hall of Industries," which is to be erected in the Royal Dublin Society's Grounds at Ballsbridge, will be begun in August, immediately after the Horse Show, and the Hall will be ready to receive exhibits for the Spring Show of 1935.

IRISH EXHIBITS ONLY.

Stalls at the end of the great Main Hall are to be demolished and the existing South Hall will be reconstructed to house the industrial exhibits. The new Hall —with a floor space of 25,500 super feet—will be fitted with a concrete floor capable of carrying machinery exhibits, with electric current, water and gas "laid on." Two new doorways opening on to the east side of the grounds will permit of easy access by the public. Verandahs will be erected overlooking the grounds.

Alternative accommodation is being provided for the 200 animals that were formerly housed in the South Hall by adding two bays to the East Hall and making various consequential changes in the lay-out of the children's paddock.

Irish industrial exhibits only will be housed in the new structure, and the Society, is already assured of a great response by Irish manufacturers, who are anxious to take advantage of the opportunity to display their different working processes.

Latest Commercial News

Further Fall Of 23 Points In N. Y. Cotton

PROFIT-TAKING ON BEARISH WEATHER CONDITIONS

Slight Improvement In Bullion Prices

WHEAT QUIET BUT LINSEED FIRM

BOMBAY, July 24.

On Tuesday, fluctuations in cross rates were confined within a narrow range.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY.

The New York Cotton Market showed an easy tendency on account of various bearish factors.

LONDON BULLION PRICES IMPROVE.

London gold and silver prices improved a little.

PROFIT-TAKING IN WHEAT.

Liverpool and Chicago wheat opened steady but thereafter eased a little on profit-taking.

TIN QUIET BUT LINSEED FIRM.

Tin was quiet. Rubber was steady and Linseed was firm.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES FIRMER.

Although Giltedged securities on the London Stock Exchange were firmer other scripts ruled with an irregular and quiet tendency.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, July 24.

Previous closing	12.99
To-day's opening	12.82
Difference	—.17
To-day's closing	12.76
Difference	—.23

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August	Rs. 213
April-May	Rs. 222

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, July 24.

Previous closing	6.79
To-day's opening	6.80
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	6.71
Difference	—.08

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, July 24.

The cotton market showed an easy tendency to-day owing to the lack of speculative interest, weakness in Wall Street bearish weather conditions and lower Liverpool cables but later the market slightly rallied on outside buying. Trading in October option commenced with a decline of 17 points at 12.82. The market was inactive for some time but at these low levels there was a tendency to make purchases, consequently prices advanced gradually to 12.90 and again eased on profittaking. The undertone was quiet but steady.

The New York Cotton Market finally closed at 12.76 with a decline of 23 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 24.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October	(12.91/12.90) 12.84/12.82
December	(13.04/13.02) 12.96/12.93
January	(13.06/13.06) 12.98/12.97

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 24.

The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.

American July	(6.87) 6.83
American October	(6.78) 6.74
Egyptian July	(8.33) 8.21
Egyptian October	(8.46) 8.37

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, July 24.

10-0 p.m.

The New York cotton futures opened 17 points down. Broach A-M. moved between Rs. 223 and Rs. 224 at night. The rate at 10-0 p.m. was Rs. 224 with New York futures 7 points down.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 23-7-34	7688000	8968000
Receipts yesterday 23-7-34	7000	24000
Exports to date 23-7-34	7594000	8419000
Stock at Ports 20-7-34	2465000	3172000
Stock at Interior Towns 20-7-34	1167000	1256000
Stock at Liverpool 20-7-34	980000	805000
Visible Supply 20-7-34	5458000	6690000
Quantity in Sight 20-7-34	12127000	13944000
Quantity out of Sight 20-7-34	13222000	14049000

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, July 24.

Previous closing	5.04 1/4
To-day's opening	5.04 1/4
To-day's closing	5.04 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, July 24.

Previous closing	5.04 5/16
To-day's opening	5.04 1/4
To-day's closing	5.04 5/16
Difference	unchanged

FRANC RATE

London, July 24.

Previous closing	76.53
To-day's opening	76.53
To-day's closing	76.53
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 24.

London Exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 504 1/4 and moved upwards within a narrow range The sterling-dollar crossrate closed at 5.04 5/16.

The Franc opened at 76.53 and remained steady at the same rate.

The sterling Franc crossrate closed at 76.53

LONDON SILVER

London, July 24.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	20 3/16d.	20 1/4d.
Forward	20 5/16d.	20 3/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 24.

Gold (£6-17-10 1/2) £6-17-11

BULLION

London, July 24.

Influx	(£61000) £1000
Withdrawal	(nil) nil
Silver	(20 5/16d.) 20 3/16d.
Gold per ounce	(£6-17-10 1/2) 6-17-11

DISCOUNTS

London, July 24.

3 months (13/16 to 7/8) p.c. 13/16 to 7/8 p.c.

4 months (7/8 to 15/16 p.c.) 7/8 to 15/16 p.c.

6 months (1 to 1 1/16 p.c.) 1 to 1 1/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, July 24.

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/32) 1-6 1/32
Paris on Bombay	(5.76 5/8) 5.74 3/4
New York on Bombay	(38.00) 38.00
Berlin on Bombay	(95 1/2) 95 1/2
London on Milan	(58.84) 58.75
London on Shanghai	(1-4) 1-4
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 24.

The local silver market opened steady at Rs. 56/12, 56/13 and 56/15 and improved to Rs. 57, 57/1 and 57/3 on firm Shanghai advices but late in the evening there some speculative selling and prices declined by one anna to 56/15, 57 and 57/2.

There was practically no change in gold prices which opened steady at Rs. 34/4, 34/4/9.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 24.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 66 and Dec. at 68 5/8 and slightly advanced on outside demand but later eased on profittaking.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 24.

Prices in the Chicago wheat market opened steady at a slight decline at 97 7/8 for July and 99 1/2 for September and advanced on unfavourable crop reports but later declined on profittaking.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, July 24.

Chicago oat market opened steady with Sept. at 45 3/8 and in the absence of demand prices eased off.

Rye opened steady with Sept. at 75. Prices moved in sympathy with the grain market.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, July 24.

Argentine Linseed opened steady with a decline of 4 points at 14.14 for September. In the absence of demand, prices remained quiet and September at noon was quoted at the same rate.

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 24.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London Markets.

METALS.

Tin (£230 3/8 buyers £230 1/2 sellers) £230 1/4 buyers £230 3/8 sellers.

Lead (£10 3/4 buyers £10 7/8 sellers) unquoted.

Electrolytic Copper (£32 1/2 to £33) £32 to £32 1/4

Glasgow Iron (70) 70

JUTE

Crop July-Aug. (£14 3/8) £14 1/4 sellers

Dundee August (£16 3/4) unquoted

Lightening August (£15 1/2) unquoted

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 0-11 1/2

Indian Pekoe higher (2-0 1/2) 2-0 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4

Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-3 3/4) 1-3 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (7 3/16) 7 1/8 paid and buyers.

Oct-Dec. (7 3/8) 7 5/16 paid and value

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay July-Aug (£12 1/4) £12 7/16 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta July-Aug (£12) £12 1/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata July-Aug (£10 5/8) £10 3/4 sellers.

Rapeseed Toria July-Aug (£10 3/8) £10 5/16 sellers.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Limited Business In Teas

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Jute Shares ruled steady throughout session with moderate business passing. Coals were neglected. Teas continued to be steady, and only limited turnover resulted. Miscellaneous shew no change. Securities were steady. The share market will remain closed on Thursday July 26th on account of Lunar Eclipse. The following were the closing quotations:—

Govt. Securities: 3 1/2 per cent paper 89/7 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 99/7; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 105/10; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 109/2; 5 1/2 per cent loan 1938/40 110/1; 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 105; 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 104/13.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1369/8 small lot; Imperial contry 342.

Cottons: Bowreah 'A' pref 155 small odd lot; Dunbar ordy 124; Dunbar pref 162.

Coals: Amalgamated 19; Bengal 230 small lot.

Jutes: Adamjee ordy 10/8; Alliance 295 small lot; Bally 163; Barnagore 142/8; Belvedere 350 small lot; Birla 9/14; Delta 342; Fort William 248/8 small lot; Hukumchand pref 112; Howrah 50; Kamarhatty 520; Kanknarrah 458/8 small lot; National 22/12; Reliance 75; Union 426/8 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Bengal Telephone ordy new issue 16/4; Dacca Elec. 16/12 odd lot; Jubbulpore Elec. 11/8; Upper Ganges Elec. 10/4; Kumardhubi Engineering pref. 61; Associated Hotels pref 81; British India Corporation pref 128; Indian wood products 30; Ivan Jones 2/8; British Ceylon Corp. 7/8; Nasmyths Patent pref 100 small odd lot.

Rubber Shares: Borelli 2 points Kuala Sidim 2 point 37 1/2 cts; Sungei Bagan 3 point 42 1/2 css.

Sugar: Balrampur 14/12; Champaran 21/14 small lot; Rontas 7/12.

Teas: Bishnauth 32/8 cum div. Gohpur 9/4; Hansqua 12.

Debentures: 5 per cent 1956/85 Calcutta Port Trust 113/10.—A. P.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 24.

44 Viram Ladha Kajgaon 184
35 Kotak and Co., Dharangaon 192
200 Gill and Co., Busoga 135 on
100 Phinix Mill Bhankoda 155
47 Phinix Mill Sailu 182
91 Narshi Nagshi Khandwa 200/4
76 K. Devchand Hansi 133
113 N. Manilal Dhulia 181
247 S. Karamshi Nagar 41 1/2 off
150 Cotton Agent Sudan 399 1/2
100 G. Dossa Ellichpur 198 1/2
76 Tata Mill Aurangabad America 208
100 N. Manilal Morbi 223

GILTEDGED SECURITIES WELL-SUPPORTED

FURTHER GOOD FEATURES IN KAFFIRS

Sharp Decline In Wheat, Copper And Cotton

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 24.

On the Stock Exchange giltedged securities were well supported and prices strengthened. Kaffirs displayed further good features, but in other sections business continued restricted and most prices weakened in sympathy with Wall Street.

In commodities, wheat and copper weakened sharply, following the overnight example of American markets. Cotton also was weaker mainly owing to reports of showers in Texas.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 24.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £93 1/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 24.

3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets were generally quiet and irregular. Giltedgeds were firmer. Mining shares had some good features. Industrials were generally weaker.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£80 1/2) £80 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£104 7/8) £105

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 3/4) £110 7/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£115 1/8) £115 1/4

6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 1/8) £104 1/4

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£113 3/8) £113 3/8

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 8 1/2) dol 8 1/4

International Holding (dol 1 1/2) dol 1 3/8

Hydro Electric (dol 5) dol 5

Musical Industries (27-3) 26-0

Princhin Johnson (39-0) 39-0

Imperial Chemical Defd (35-6) 35-6

Imperial Chemical Ordinary (8-7 1/2) 8-6

Woolsworth New Ord (102-0) 101-3

Swedish Match (7-3) 7-3

Dunlop Rubber (45-6) 45-6

University Ordinary (21-6) 20-6

Ford Motors (31-3) 30-9

Cables and Wireless (£6 3/4) £6 1/2

British American Tobacco (117-6) 117-6

Camera 'A' (£7 1/2) £7 1/2

Imperial Tobacco Ord (125-9) 125-9

P and O S N Co. Defd (16-3) 15-9

Distillers (88-9) 88-0

Bredrurd Dyers (12-0) 12-0

British Celonese (11-9) 11-9

J and P Coates Ordinary (65-9) 65-9

Courtaulds Ordinary (46-9 Ex Div.) 46-1 1/2

Fine Cotton Spinners (9-0) 9-0

Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-10 1/2) 10-10 1/2

Inter Nickels (25) 24 1/4

Bengal Iron and Steel (4-10 1/2) 4-10 1/2

Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 24.

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£80 1/4) £80 1/8

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93) £93

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£115) £115

4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£106 1/4) £106 1/4

3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£99 1/2) £99 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£112 1/4) £112 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

3 per cent Australian Loan (£108 1/8) £108 1/8

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (26-10 1/2) 27-6

Empire of India and Ceylon (43-1 1/2) 43-1 1/2

Donars Tea (60-0) 60-0

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11) 11

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-9) 24-9

Gula Kelampong (24-4 1/2) 24-4 1/2

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (35-3) 35-3

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (59-4 1/2) 60-7 1/2

Burma Corporation (12-10 1/2) 12-10 1/2

Rio Tintos (17 1/2) 17 1/4

East Rand Proprietary (46-0) 47-0

Rand Mines (136-3) 137-6

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (34-6) 34-6

Anglo Persian (46-3) 45-0

Burma Oil (76-7 1/2) 76-7 1/2

Mexican Eagle (7-10 1/2) 7-10 1/2

Shell Transport (45-1 1/2) 45-7 1/2

Royal Dutch (£20 1/2) £20 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 24.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange

General Motors (dol 30 1/8) dol 28 5/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 12 7/8) dol 11 5/8

U S Steel Common (dol 37 3/4) dol 36 1/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 84 1/2) dol 83 5/8

SMALLER SHIPMENTS OF RUBBER

Rise In Prices

(From A Correspondent)

Since our last report the market has kept very steady and prices have improved further. The rise was mainly due to the shipments from Malaya during June proving smaller than expected. The total exports amounted to 53,282 tons, against 69,403 tons for May and 41,411 tons for June 1933.

At one period during the week, October/December was sold as high as 7 3/8d but on Friday a setback of 3/16d. occurred on heavy Eastern selling in this market.

While maintaining the view that during the first part of next year we shall see prices in the neighbourhood of 9d., we still feel that for the next month or two we may see reactions. It appears certain that substantial rises in stocks will be recorded, and unless speculators maintain their present attitude of buying for the "long view" and ignoring the possibility of reactions, we can only feel that temporarily we may see lower prices.

Those holders of rubber who are looking for ultimate profits and can afford to ignore any setbacks, will, we feel sure, come to no harm.

Stocks in this country show an increase on the work of 2,701 tons.

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION

Bombay, July 24

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 25/15; Lowest Rs. 25/12; Closing Rs. 25/13

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 26/10; Lowest Rs. 26/8/3; Closing Rs. 26/9.

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 17/7; Closing Rs. 17/8

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 32/10; Lowest Rs. 22/2/6; Closing Rs. 22/4/6

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 25/6; Highest Rs. 25/8; Lowest Rs. 25/2/6; Closing Rs. 25/3/6.

REMITTANCES TO THE BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling.)

Sterling purchased in India from 1st April to 21st July 1934 8,862,000.

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Paper Currency Reserve in England from 1st April to 21st July 1934 —2,250,000.

Total from 1st April to 21st July 1934 6,612,000.

"DETERMINED TO LIVE & DIE AS MEETING"

Resignation From Cabinet Due To Domestic Reasons Explains Dr. Alam

LAHORE, July 24.

That he resigned from the Congress Working Committee due to domestic reason was further elucidated by Dr. Mohd. Alam in an interview to the Press.

He says he had frank and detailed talk about his personal affairs with Mahatmaji at Lahore and finally decided to resign on his advice. Dr. Alam says that his resignation from the Working Committee does in no way absolve him from his duties to the Nation and Congress. He is determined to live as a Congressman and die as a Congressman.—United Press.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

Tenders for Rs. 1 1/2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 24th July 1934. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,14,75,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-12-3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-12-0 received approximately 75 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,50,00,000 and the average rate annas fifteen and pies seven per annum.

2. Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 1,50,00,000 will be received on Tuesday, the 31st July 1934. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 3rd August 1934. Other conditions are as usual.

3. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be sold from Wednesday, the 25th to Monday, the 30th July 1934 at Rs. 99-12-6 per cent subject to the condition that the sale of intermediates may be discontinued without previous notice at any time during this period. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 18th to the 23rd July 1934 amounted to Rs. 23,00,000.

GEORGE ARUNDALE P. T. S.

(Continued from page 6)

sorely needs leaders!" Throughout his splendid work at Benares, one thing stands out—his embracing Love for his students, good, bad or different.

An Unquarrellable Man

I have yet to see a man who can say that Arundale has quarrelled with him or any one else. People have misunderstood him, have reviled and attacked him but he he has never retaliated. And yet he has never weakly given in where principles were concerned. He knows the subtle art of standing his ground without getting angry. He meets cavillers and detractors with a silence which so often disarms them. Thus he can work, and get others to work with him, in an amazing manner. In Australia, in after years, it was this work-evoking capacity that put up a Theosophical Broadcasting station there which is going strong even to-day.

Home Ruler.

While at Benares, he founded the Order of the Star in the East, heralding the advent of, and preparing the way for, the appearance of the World Teacher. He left Benares in 1913 and accompanied Mr. Krishnamurti and Mr. Nityanand to England as Secretary, and in 1916, we find him again in India working for Home Rule under Mrs. Besant. His work in "New India" was so strenuous and prolific that one fine morning he found himself famous all over India, as one of the two others, who were ordered to be interned along with Mrs. Besant in 1917. He does not like politics, but when called upon, he has rendered a good account of himself, even in politics. And he remains to this day as ardent a Home Ruler as he ever was. During the Home Rule days, he actively helped in the establishment at Madras of the Society for the Promotion of National Education. Its principal activity was the National University of which Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore was the Chancellor. Arundale became the Principal of the University and head of its Teachers' Training Department. His work there was so much appreciated that the University conferred upon him the Doctorate of Letters, 'honoris causa,' and his diploma was specially signed by Dr. Tagore himself.

A State Officer.

Dr. Arundale's services, in 1920, were requisitioned by His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore as Education Minister. His work at Indore was a great success, one of his first official acts being the stoppage of all bodily punishment of students. He planned and founded the Hall of Greatness there, which has grown, and is one of the sights of Indore City. His stay there was too short to carry out any comprehensive programme, but he did a lot to change the spirit of the education imparted in the State.

Priest.

In 1925, he was ordained a Bishop of the Liberal Catholic Church, and it was a sight to see him in his rich clerical robes. Being a lover of ceremonial, he has been at home in his work as a Priest and to some of us who have attended his Church services at Christmas time during Theosophical Conventions, his role as a dignified Bishop has stood in great contrast to his unconventional, care-free, light-hearted, human self, that we have always known. His simple white gown and the blue chord of the Brothers of Service was a strange contrast to his rich, gorgeous and emblazoned clerical robes, his cloth-of-gold-capes.

Varied Interests.

He has been a constant traveller. He has paid several visits to Europe, and America and Australia, and has toured extensively. He has visited almost all parts of India several times and his addresses have always attracted large audiences, like a Sannyasin he has never stayed long in one place H has been General Secretary of the English, Indian and the Australian Sections of the Theosophical Society for short spells. For many years now he has been a member of its General Council and his main work has been Theosophical—though he is in Co-Mansonry and has succeeded Dr. Besant as Deputy of the Supreme Council in Paris. At the Central Hindu Collge, he was Captain of the College Cadet Corps. At Madras when the Indian Boy Scout movement was started in 1917, he was Deputy Chief Scout and even to-day he is the Vice-President of the Madras Boy Scout Council. He is also honorary President of the Madras Labcur Union. Very soon after the Youth movement started in Germany and France, he started Youth Lodges and Youth Leagues in this country. And for the very young he has the order of the Round Table. His interests have been many and varied and wherever he has worked he has put more life and enthusiasm in the work.

The Future.

Such a man has been called upon to guide the destinies of the Theosophical Society for the next seven years. And it has been the best choice. Looking on the past, it now seems that he was slowly being prepared for this high office. But immediately succeeding Dr. Besant, he is at a disadvantage. Dr. Besant was a star of the first magnitude, even outside the Theosophical sphere. Very very few can aspire to reach the heights reached by her and it would tax even Dr. Arundale's great capacities to maintain the high standards maintained by her. And no one is more conscious of it than himself. But he has cheerfully undertaken the task, with the words:—"All I can say is that I will do my best." And it will be very best, we may rest assured.

No one else in the Theosophical Society has had a better equipment. Open to reason, ready to learn, prepared to take back seat, stern only with himself and kind to all, imperturable, unquarrellable, always dignified, but never missing a point of humour, steadfast in principles and yet adapting himself to circumstances Dr. Arundale has his own individual uniqueness and many things are expected of him. Questions are already being asked: Will he lead in politics as Besant did? Will he serve India as she did? Will he give a new turn to the Theosophical Society? How will he treat Krishnamurti and his Message? Will he revive the Theosophical Educational Trust? He may, or may not, do all this. He may undertake new ventures or he may carry on the old traditions. But one thing is certain that he will certainly cause his light to shine on "one of the greatest and most splendid adventures in the world" seeking the spiritual regeneration of humanity.

FRESH REVELATIONS IN PAKUR MURDER CASE

Plague Bacilli Found Injected In Deceased's Body

CALCUTTA, July 24.

At the resumed hearing of the Pakur murder case, the Public Prosecutor continuing said that the attempt to bring about death by introduction of tetanus poison having failed, Benoy turned to the original idea of injecting plague bacilli into Amarendra's body. Benoy and Dr. Taranath left for Bombay to procure the bacilli which was obtained ultimately from the Haffkine Institute. Experiment was made with plague bacilli on a white rat which died within 24 hours. They left Bombay without informing the doctors through whom the bacilli was obtained. Subsequently Amarendra was brought to Calcutta by false telegram by Benoy. When Amarendra was going back from Calcutta some unknown person gave him a pin-prick at Howrah station. Benoy when shown the pricked part rubbed it and said it was nothing and persuaded Amar to board the train. When Amar reached Pakur, he grew suspicious and returned to Calcutta to have his blood examined. He was placed under the best medical treatment in Calcutta but he had pain all over the body and high fever and died 3 days after. The leading doctors who treated him growing suspicious sent his blood for examination which disclosed plague bacilli. Dr. Sevapad knowing that it was a case of poison gave a death certificate citing sceptic pneumonia as the cause.—A. P.

DHARWAR DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, July 24.

The Dharwar District Congress Committee met at Hubli, Sjt. Jalihal, pleader presided. The tentative report and the summary accounts were adopted.

Office-bearers and members for the Election Committee and representatives to the Provincial Congress Committee and the Organising Committee to revive Congress Committees in the District were elected. A sum or Rs. 100 was collected at the meeting.

The Sen-Gupta day was observed at a public meeting held under the presidentship of Sjt. Hosmani, pleader.

MADRAS, July 24.

Dr. Arundale, President of the Theosophical Society and Mrs. Arundale left for Bombay this morning "en route" to Chicago to attend the annual Convention of American Theosophists.—A.P.

Tired Liquidation And Southern Selling

HEAVY BUYING BY JAPANESE AND SPOT HOUSES

Rains In Texas Insufficient

OPERATORS AWAITING TO BUY ON DECLINES

Bombay, July 24.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market was generally weak on rains in drought sections and Wall Street selling but at the close developed firm tendency. Reports of showers in Texas and Oklahoma induced tired long liquidation and Southern selling which depressed prices throughout the day but a little before the close it was said that rain in Texas was insufficient. This news was followed by heavy Japanese and Spot houses buying. Professional operators are awaiting to buy on declines.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 14 points with October 12.90. There heavy local long liquidation and Wall Street operators unloaded on reports of showers in Texas and Oklahoma and prices recorded a further decline of 15 points when October position reached the low level of the day 12.75c. At this level there was heavy buying as the weather map failed to confirm any relief and prices rapidly recovered 24 points during the last hour. The market closed at about the highest level of the day at a net decline of 4 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices closed at a decline of 5 points at 13.10c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market also after recording a sharp decline during the early part of the day, improved towards the close and the session ended in a net fall of 5 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices were 5 points down at 12.94c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened firm on Monday at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 6 points. The market was nervous. There was London and Continental buying which met with local selling, outside realising and hedge selling against outside growths on reports of rain in the West belt. Local covering and trade calling declined in sympathy with weak New York advices Reports of rain in Texas improved response to rally of New York. Prices fluctuated within the range of 12 points and finally closed unchanged to a rise of one point. Middling American spot cotton prices declined one point at 7.07d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at unchanged prices. At the close July was 5.31, October 5.25 and January 5.25.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet and Sakels futures closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points with spot cotton 5 points down at 8.53. Uppers futures closed unchanged to 2 points down with spot cotton 4 points lower at 7.32d per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

There was heavy long liquidation in the Alexandria cotton market which in the absence of any demand resulted in a sharp decline Sakels futures closed 38 to 16 down while Ashmouni contracts declined 18 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October Highest 13.03—01 (10-41 a.m.)
Lowest 12.75—29 (2-16 p.m.)
Liverpool October Highest 6.85 plus 06 (10-5 a.m.)
Lowest 6.76—03 (11-15 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled:— ffi

America: Cloth sales below production. Buyers hesitant. (...) Activity about June rate. England: Turnover restricted; buyers unwilling follow advance. France: Activity still declining. Germany: Mills ordered reduce operations to 36 hour work owing exchange situation. Japan: Activity high but sales below production.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under.

12-06 p.m.: Local liquidation on rains in Western Belt.

1-06 p.m.: Between midnight and daylight no precipitation. Excessive heat continues entire belt. Moisture insufficient.

8-59 p.m.: Tired long liquidation but insufficient rains in Texas; improved towards close.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: There is less disposition for business at present prices. Sellers are very cautious. A good many operators waiting to buy at a decline.

Liverpool: Nervous and uncertain tone. Market still acts rather overbought and badly needs fresh stimulus.

Liverpool: Market steady. Local and Continent liquidation on reported light to moderate rainfall West Texas. Bearish.

New York: Forecast of showers in South West.

New York: Forecast of unsettled weather. Showers in Oklahoma and Texas, forecast of fair weather in Arkansas and weather reports more favourable in balance of belt forcing liquidation. Trade buying principal feature.

New York: Just before the close Japanese spot houses buying heavily.

New York: Market declined on southern selling local liquidation and weakness stocks. Spot houses bought on close.

New York: Rains in Texas insufficient. Market acts well liquidated. Prefer purchases on dips for moderate profit.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 23

October 1934	12.99—05
December 1934	13.11—0
January 1935	13.16—65
March 1935	13.27—04
May 1935	13.35—04
Middling Spot	13.10—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 23.

July 1934	12.81—06
October 1934	12.94—05
December 1934	13.07—07
Middling Spot	12.94—05

NEW YORK.
New York, July 23.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
October 1934	12.98
December 1934	13.12
January 1935	13.14
New York Noon Call—	
October 1934	12.85
December 1934	12.96

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 23.

	Bales
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days' Exports to the Continent	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 23.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price
July 1934		6.88
August 1934		6.83
September 1934		6.81
October 1934 ..	6.81	6.79
November 1934		6.78
December 1934		6.73
January 1935 ..	6.75	6.74+01
February 1935		6.74+01
March 1935		6.74
April 1935		6.73
May 1935		6.73
June 1935		6.71
Middling Spot ..		7.07

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 23.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
July 1934	8.35
October 1934	8.48
November 1934	8.51
December 1934	8.57
January 1935	8.58
March 1935	8.63
May 1935	8.68
F. G. F. Spot..	8.53

LONDON GOLD.
London, July 23.

Gold bars Fine per oz. .. £6/17-10-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London July 23.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-13/16 per cent. to 0-7/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate per cent. to 1-1/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.
Interests' 7 Days Market Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, July 23.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/2.

LONDON SILVER.
London July 23.

Silver—Market closed steady.

Spot	20-3/16
Forward	20-5/16

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, July 23.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. July/Aug. nominal 6/3-3/4

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. July/Aug sellers 6/0-3/4.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. July/Aug. sellers 6/0-3/4.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, July 23.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels July/Aug. sellers 23/3.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels July/Aug. sellers 23/3.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels July sellers 26/6

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 24

Following a small decline of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened at Rs. 225-4 for Broach A-M delivery and improved to Rs. 225-8 on scattered buying. Later on there was increased selling which in the absence of any buying depressed prices to Rs. 224-8. The tone of the market was weak.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of one point but later on was quoted 7 points down on heavy selling by London and Continental reports on rains of Texas. The local market ruled easy on increased selling and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A Rs. 213/8
Broach A/M Rs. 223/4
Oomra July Rs. 196/4
Oomra D/J Rs. 195/4
Bengal July Rs. 131
Bengal D/J Rs. 143

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, July 24

	Extra Sprine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P ...	142	138	135	130	
Panjab ...	142	138	135	130	
Rajputana ...	142	138	135	130	
Oomra No. 3	203	200	198	194	...
C P No. 1	215	212	210	206	...
C P No. 2	208	205	203	199	...
Broach No. 2	...	224	221	219	217
Punjab-Ame ...	231	228	226	224	
Surat ...	284	281	278	275	
Rajpipla ...	282	279	276	273	
Navsari ...	286	283	280	277	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, July 24

Bengal Superfine	154/56
Bengal Fine	146/49
Bengal F G	139/41
Sindh-Punjab Fine	146/49
Sindh-Punjab F G	139/41
Wardha-Hingt	211/14
Nagpur/Savner	211/14
Pundhurna	204/06
Yeotmal	203/05
Arvi	202/04
Ellichpur	201/203
Amraoti-Berar	197/99
Khamgaon	197/99
Mulkapur	192/94
Khandesh	189/91
Jalna/Sailu	192/94
Burwah/Sanavad	201/203
Broach Fine	220/23
Punjab/American	226/31
Punjab/American mix	218/21
Cambodia	276/81
Miraj/Sangli	216/21
Compta Good	221/26
Bagalkot	196/201
Kampala	349
Busoga	346
Jinja	342
Manza	338

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, July 24.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 days	This year.
Khandesh	432	279,353
Central India	749	223,038
Barsi and Nagar	439	177,320
Hyderabad-Gaorani	257	49,693
Berar	277	454,601
Central Provinces	397	113,333
Total Oomras	2,551	1,297,938
Dholera	19	140,244
N.-W. Provinces	...	9,184
Rajputana	118	38,218
Sind-Punjab	99	180,782
Broach	...	329,869
Coompta & Dharwar	211	68,870
Westerns-Northerns	835	47,697
Cocoanada	...	475
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	106	35,633
Persian	...	1,767
American	...	26,383
Egyptian & African	567	166,833
Comilla Burma & other sorts	...	28
Total	4,506	2,363,923

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 19th July.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	940	368,728
Japan & China	5,595	1,008,592
Coast Ports	...	19,580
Up-country by Rail	...	117,352
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan		21,968
Total	6,535	1,536,229

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, July 24

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed September	6 15 0
Linseed May	6 12 0
Wheat September	4 1 0
Wheat May	4 6 9
Wheat January	4 5 9

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, July 24.

	Bales.
Khandesh	432
Central India	749
Barsi-Nugger	439
Hyderabad-Gaorani	257
Berar	277
Central Provinces	397
Dhollera	19
Rajputana	118
Sind-Punjab	99
Compta-Dharwar	211
Western-Northerns	835
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	106
Egyptians	105
East Africans	462
Total Cotton	4,506
	Cwts.
Wheat	5,802
Linseed	13,040
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	1,537
Gingellyseed	611
Poppyseed	235
Groundnuts	10,332
Castorseed	4,206
Rice	4,749
Mowraseed	121
Gram	1,589
Joowar	554
Barley	140
Bajree	366
	Tons
Coal	2,536

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 23

Messrs. Bathivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer For Power	6
Amer For Power 7 per cent Pref	16
Electric Bond Common	12
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pref	39
Columbia Gas	9
Radio Corporation	5
Amer Tel and Tel	112
Chesapeake and Ohio	44
Penn R R	26
Union Pacific	111
Baltimore and Ohio	17
Errie R R	12
Canadian Pacific	13
Great Northern Preid	15
Cerro de Pasco	37
Kennecott Copper	19
American Smelting	37
Bethelehem Steel	28
Mid Continental Oil	11
U S Steel	36
General Motors	28 3/8
N Y Central	21 3/4
City Bank	24 1/2
Socony	14 1/2
Amer Water Works and Elec 6 Pfd	75
Elec Bond and Share dol 6 Pfd	47
Allis Chalmers Mfg Co.	13
Edward G Budd Mfg Company	4
Curtiss-Wright Corporation	2
B F Goodrich Company	9
Bupp Motor Car Corpin	2
Montgomery Ward and Co Inc	26
Phillips Petroleum Company	15
United Corporation	4
United States Rubber Co.	13
Int Harvestor	30
American Radiator	12
General Electric	18
Packard Motors	3
Ford Motors 'A'	18
Plymouth Oil	9
St. Oil of New Jersey	43
Atlantic Refining	23
Hiram Walker	26
National Distillers	18
Amer Tobacco 'B'	74
Celanese Corporation of Amer	22
Du Pont de Nemours	87
General Food	31
National Dairy	17
Sun Life of Canada	390
Anaconda Copper	11 1/2
Remington Rand	9

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

East: Generally Fair.

Central: Fair in interior sections, unsettled on the coasts.

West: Generally fair to partly cloudy. Somewhat, unsettled on the coast and extreme west.

Western U Tel	36
Studebaker	2
Amer Pow and Lt 5 per cent Pfd	12
Int Nickel	24 5/8
Chase Bank	25 1/2
Amer Pow and Lt dol 6 Pfd	15
Columbia Gas and Elec dol 6 Pfd	76
Alaska Juneau Gold Mining	19
Amer Locomotive Company	19
Continental Oil Company	17
Eaton Mfg Company	15
Goodyear Tyre and Rub Company	34
Int Tel and Tel Corporation	10
Noranda Mines Ltd	42
St. Regis Paper Company	2
United Lt and Pow Co 'A'	2

Market influenced by margin selling and general uncertainty.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—
Liverpool New York October 130 at Cross Rate 5.04 1/4
Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach J/A 216/4 Liverpool July 6.89 Rs. 84 at Exchange 1/6
Broach A/M 1935 225/8 Liverpool May 1935 6.74 Rs. 67 1/2 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay-New York:—
Broach A/M 1935 225/8 New York May 13.35 Rs. 68 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.04 1/4

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 23

Broach J/A opening 215 1/2; highest 216 1/2; lowest 214 1/4; close 215 3/4
Broach A/M 1935 opening 224 1/2; highest 226; lowest 223 3/4; close 225
Oomra July opening 197 1/4; highest 198 1/2; lowest 197 1/4; close 198 1/2
Oomra D/J opening 197 1/2; highest 197 1/2; lowest 197 1/4; close 197 1/4
Bengal July opening 134 1/2; highest 134 1/2; lowest 134 1/2; close 134 1/2
Bengal D/J opening 144 1/2; highest 144 3/4; lowest 144 1/2; close 144 3/4
Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 Rs. 31
Tejimandi for Broach Settlement 21-8-34 Rs. 13

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 23

July 63 plus 1 1/4d
October 66 1/4 plus 1 1/4d
December 68 5/8 plus 1 1/4d
May 70 3/8 plus 1 5/8d

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 23

July per bushel 0.98 3/8—1
September per bushel 0.99 7/8 —5/8
December per bushel 1.01 1/2—1/2

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 24

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6

LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 July-Dec.
Selling T T 1/6 Jan.-April.
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 May-June
Buying T T 1/6 3/32 July
Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 July Sept.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Oct. March

NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 267
Bank selling T T 265
Banks buying T T 263

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 572
Banks buying D D 582

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 7/8

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 5/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79
Banks buying T T 78 3/4

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 99 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 89 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 95

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.04 1/4 23rd instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 24th instant
Japan/London 1/2 9/32 24th instant
Java/London 7.41 1/4 23rd instant
London/Paris 76.53 23rd instant
London/Belgium 21.60 23rd instant
London/Switzerland 15.47 23rd instant
London/Italy 58.81 23rd instant
London/Berlin 12.97 23rd instant
London/Stockholm 19.30 23rd instant
London/New York 5.04 5/16 23rd instant
London/Amsterdam 7.45 23rd instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady, Quiet.
Gold £6-17-9 1/2 21st instant £6-17-10 1/2 23rd instant
Silver London Ready 20 5/16 21st instant 20 3/16 23rd instant
Silver London Forward 20 7/16 21st instant 20 5/16 23rd instant
Silver New York Ready 46 1/4 21st instant 46.40 23rd instant
London discounts 3 mos 13/16 per cent 21st instant 7/8 per cent 23rd instant
London discounts 6 mos 1 1/16 per cent 21st instant 1 1/16 per cent 23rd instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent
Tone: Easy.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, July 23

July	14.04 plus 08
August	14.18 plus 12
September	14.39 plus 13

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, July 23.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent..	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	80-1/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	93
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	80-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	104-7/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	104-1/4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	115-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	113-3/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	138 D.
National Bank of India ..	49-1/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation..	10-3/8

LINSEED OILS.
London, July 23.

Linseed Oil Naked London, pe: wt. Aug. sellers 20/1-1/2.

Linseed Oil Naked London. per cwt Sep./Dec. paid and sellers 21/4-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.
London, July 23.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed 11-3/16 sellers.

LONDON METALS.
London, July 23.

	£
Copper Braziers	42-1/4
Yellow Metal	34-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	13-3/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	230-1/2

SEEDS.
London, July 23.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton July/Aug. sellers £10-12 6.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £12-0 0.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £12-5-0

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) Cont'd c.i.f. per ton. July/Aug. sellers £ 10 7-6

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £8-16-3.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, July 23.

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	12.97
Amsterdam	7.45-1/2
Brussels	21.69
Madrid	36.91
Milan	58.81
Berne	15.47
Paris	76.53
Prague	121.50
T. T. London on New York	
Closing Cross rate ..	5.04 5/16

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Quiet But Steady Market

NEW MOVE FOR AGENCY OF INDORE MALWA MILLS

BOMBAY, July 24

During the early part of the day the market was quiet on unfounded rumours about France going off the Gold Standard as a result of new Cabinet but later on the rumour was denied and the market rallied. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and closed irregular at a small difference.

It is understood that some three prominent Marwari Shroffs, one a member of the local Stock Exchange, one a professional operator and one dealer in cloth are intending to take over Managing Agency of the Indore Malwas. This new firm will invest about Rs. 48 lacs.

Tata Steel Defd. shares rallied in the later part of the session and closed about Rs. 2 higher but ordinary shares were annas four under last closing. Second Preference shares were fairly steady. Cement shares were quiet but steady while Tata Powers and Burmas were quiet. There was a sustained enquiry for Andhra shares. Mill shares were quiet but Nagpur Mills have resumed work.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, July 24

Bombay Dyeing	731 730
Century	254 252 253
Central India	217 216
Colaba	95 93 95
Kohinoor	145 144
New Great	129 130
Simplex	76 75/10
Swadeshi	165 166 165/10
Bundi	32/8 32/4 32/7
Indian Cement	413 411 10 413
Tata Steel Defd	287 88 291/14 289/6
Tata Steel Ord	71/12 71/10 72/2 72
Bombay Steam	301 305
Bombay Burma	451 52 48 450
Tata Hydro	145 144/1
Andhra	1453 52 58 1457
Tram Ord	145

TEXTILE MILLS	Rs.	As.
Bombay, July 24.		
100 Ahm. Advance	275	0
500 Bom. Cotton	78	12
250 Bombay Dyeing	730	10
250 Bradbury	101	4
100 Century	252	8
100 Central India	216	4
100 Colaba	95	0
100 Coorla	90	0
100 Crescent	7	4
200 Currim	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	325	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-1-9	
100 Elphinstone	0-12-0	
100 Finlay	85	0
250 Currim	5	0
100 Gokak	139	6
1000 Hindustan	1705	0
100 Indore	125	0
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 K stau	60	0
100 Kohinoor	144	6
250 Laxmi	702	3
100 Madhowji	10	4
250 Madras United	65	0
1000 Monarch	1307	8
250 Model	51	0
50 Mysore	85	0
200 New Great	130	0
100 Osmanshahi	62	0
100 Phoenix	270	0
25 Sassoon Silk	30	0
1000 Sholapur	2825	0
50 Simplex	75	10
100 Swadeshi	165	10
100 Swan	40	0
25 Tata	9	12
500 Vishnu	1332	8
1000 Western	758	12
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda	99	0
25 50 Central	29	2
500 Imp. F. Paid	1362	8
125-500 Imp. Conty.	338	12
50-100 India	110	0
5 Union	4	15
CEMENTS.		
100 Bundi	32	7
70 Gwallor	92	0
250 Indian	410	0
10 Katni Def.	1285	0
100 Katni Ord.	345	0
75 Okha	175	10
10 Punjab	21	10
100 Shahabad	355	0
70 United	90	4
INSURANCE.		
15-100 Jupiter	12	10
15-71 New India	34	2
200 Oriental	3750	0
10-100 Vulcan	7	14
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	144	6
1000 Andhra Valley	1457	8
10 Ajmer	7	14
50 Bom. Tram	145	0
100 Bom. Suburban	146	14
10 Broach	11	0
100 Karachi	213	12
100 Poona	187	8
100 Surat	171	4
100 Tata Hydro	144	1
1000 Tata Power	1098	12
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahm. Prantij	371	4
100 Amr. Patty	121	0
100 C. Province	89	0
100 Dhond Baramat.	87	0
100 Gujrat	71-8	
100 Mandra Bhon	91	0
100 Pachora Jamner	81	0
100 Sara Sirajgung	89	0
500 Tapty Valley	772	8
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur	18	6
30 Tata Steel Def	289	6
75 Tata Steel Ord.	72	0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock	183	12
50 Belapur Sugar	208	2
250 Bom. Steam	305	10
125 Bom. Burma	450	0
50 Bom. Burma Conty	150	0
8sh. B B Petrol	3	0
50 Bom Telephone	95	0
100 Ind. Bleaching	135	0
100 Ind. Radio Def.	507	3
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	490	0
1000 Port Canning	577	8
15 Scindia	9	3
30 Tata Construction	78	4
25 Tata Oil	19	14
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Vly.	1322	8
6 p.c Bom. Steam	276	4
7 p.c. Bom. Trams	82	0
5 pc. Central India	471	4
7 p.c Katni 1st	125	0
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	148	12
7½ p c Punjab Cement	13	5
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	136	4
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Powar	1375	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	173	2
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	146	4
5½ p c Tata Mill	17	8
7 p c Vishnu	650	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 24

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 89/9/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 89/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 105/9/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 105/10
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/1
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/2

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/12
6 1/2 per cent B D L 105/10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 99/5
4 per cent 1934/37 100/1
4 per cent 1943 106/4
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/7
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/8
5 per cent 1939/44 109
5 per cent 1940/43 110
5 per cent 1935 103/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 110/2
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 105/2

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112/12
6 per cent M Deb 1954 123
6 per cent K P T 1956 123
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 110

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened at Rs. 89/8/6 on improved to Rs. 89/10. The market looks like going up.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 24

The local silver market ruled quiet but steady with a limited turnover. Ashad delivery fluctuated within a range of annas three, highest being Rs. 57-2 and lowest Rs. 56-15. Gold market was quiet with a small business. Shanghai Exchange on London was quiet at 1-4 1/16.

	Rs a. p.
Ready silver	56 15 6
Ashad delivery	57 0 0
Shravan delivery	57 1 6
Ready gold	34 4 0
Ashad delivery	34 4 0
Shravan delivery	34 4 6

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, July 23

Spot silver 46—1/4c
July 46.40—32
September 46.22—48
December 46.30—61

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 24

	Rs. a. p.
Java ready	13 15 6
S S Nizam	4 2 0
S S Arabia	4 1 0
S S Nawab	4 1 0
S S Himalaya	4 1 3
June shipment	4 2 0
July shipment	4 0 9
July &/or September	4 0 6
Oct-Nov and December	4 0 9

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, July 23

September	1.72—02
December	1.79—02
March	1.84—01
May	1.88—02

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, July 24

T T on London:—
Previous closing 1-4 1/8
To-day's opening 1-4 1/16
To-day's closing 1-4 1/16
Tone: Quiet but steady

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay 21st July 6,316 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933 2,359,417 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,443,193 bales

Decrease 83,776 Bales.

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1063

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1934

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

All Parties' Deputation To Wait On Viceroy?

Malaviya Supports Aga Khan's Proposal

M.L.As. Urged To Take Up Zanzibar Question In Right Earnest

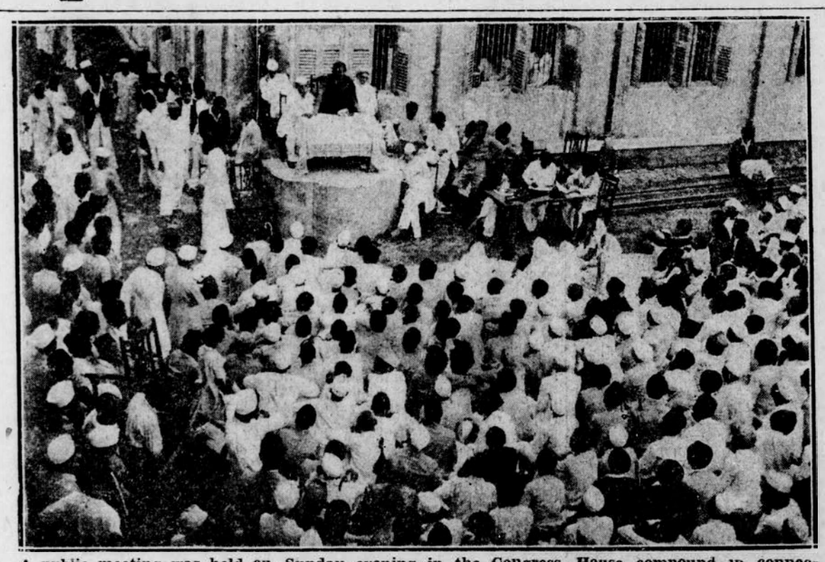
SIMLA, July 24.

Mr. K. C. Neogy, Mr. Hari Singh Gour, Bhai Parmanand and other members of the Legislative Assembly have received the following wire from Pandit Malaviya:—

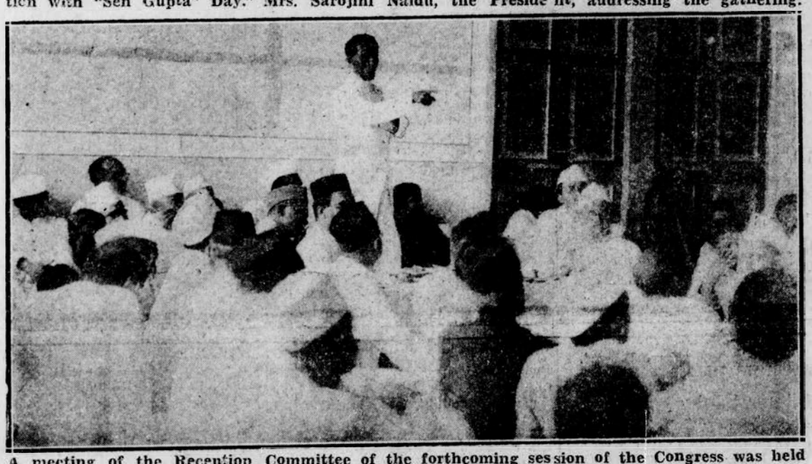
"I have received the following cablegram from His Highness the Aga Khan and Mr. Polak, President and Secretary respectively of the Overseas Association:—"Gravely alarmed at the Zanzibar situation, where for the first time the principle of racial discrimination has been established. We consider the national honour and interest are involved and regard the question as of highest importance requiring patriotic collaboration of all classes and communities of India. The matter is urgent. Suggest immediate organisation of a deputation to wait on the Viceroy consisting of all parties to represent the strongest protest against racial discrimination, the serious injury to Zanzibar Indian interests grave humiliation of India without justification or consultation even disregarding the local Indian protest. The Government of India in our opinion should urgently be requested to ask the Secretary of State for India to press to delay the enforcement of restrictive legislation pending receipt of full reasoned representations. Cable steps taken there in order to take corresponding steps here in the proper quarters. We request the Hindu Mahasabha to make immediate representations to the Government of India."

MALAVIYA'S SUPPORT

"I strongly support the proposal," continues Pandit Malaviyaji's telegram "that an All-Parties' Deputation should immediately wait upon the Viceroy for the purpose stated in the cablegram. As you are in Simla, I suggest your taking action in consultation with other members of the Assembly and the Council of State, to do needful. I hope you will cable to H. H. the Aga Khan and Mr. Polak as to what action has been taken by you and other members of the Legislative Assembly.
—United Press.



A public meeting was held on Sunday evening in the Congress House compound in connection with "Sen Gupta" Day." Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the President, addressing the gathering.



A meeting of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming session of the Congress was held on Sunday afternoon at Congress House. Mr. K. F. Nariman, Chairman of the Reception Committee, making a speech while moving a resolution.

Dr. Kitchlew To Observe Fast

Says He Is Disgusted With Mentality Of Congress

AMRITSAR, July 24.

The protesting attitude exhibited by some Congress workers on the occasion of the recent Congress Elections which were to take place on July 21, in Bagh Akalia, in consequence of which elections had to be postponed indefinitely and on account of the insinuation attributed to him in connection with the abduction and consequent conversion of a Hindu Girl, Dr. Saifuudin Kitchlew has resolved to observe fast for one week at present.

Dr. Kitchlew has removed himself to Jallianwalabagh in rooms near the historic well. He has decided to take only salt water.

Interviewed by the "United Press", Dr. Kitchlew refused to express himself in detail, but only said that this resolve was to undergo suffering due to the fact, that he was greatly disgusted with the mentality of Congress leaders and attitude of certain members who without ascertaining the true facts tried to vilify him.

There was a great concourse of people in Jallianwalabagh to see the Doctor.—United Press.

THIRTY LAKHS FOR EDUCATION

Amount To Be Given In Form Of Scholarships To Women

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, July 24.

That the late Mrs. Shyamji Krishna Varma, wife of the well-known Indian Revolutionary of that name, who died in exile in Europe, has, by her will, left a sum equivalent to about Rs. 30,00,000 for the education of Indians abroad, is announced in an interview by Mr. K. P. Jayaswal, the well-known Historian, Indologist and Lawyer, who recently returned from a tour in Europe.

He added that the authorities of the Paris University and trustees, appointed by the donor, will administer the trust, probably by giving scholarships to Indian women referring to the position in respect of constitutional reforms.

Mr. Jayaswal further adds:—"The Churchill Group have received a definite setback by the finding of the Privileges Committee. He eulogises the work of the Union of Britain and India, for which four ex-Civilians from Bihar: Sir Hugh McPherson and Sir Edward Gait, Sir William Vincent have been actively working by means of weekly bulletins, as well as speeches in the Union, which has been seeking to counteract the Churchillian propaganda, and smart passage-at-arms often appear to occur."

Illustrating such combats, Mr. Jayaswal describes how, when Lord Lloyd once said: "I may not know much about anything, but I do claim I am the last word on Safeguards."

The "Weekly Bulletin" of the Union retorted: "When a man claims to be the last word in anything, it is a sign that he is ready for an epitaph."

BROADCASTING AT PESHAWAR

Experimental Station To Be Started

NATHIAGALI, (By Mail).

An experimental broadcasting service is to be started next cold weather in Peshawar, all arrangements in connection therewith having been completed.

The transmitter and studio will be located in the Gorkhatri, Peshawar City.

Fifteen villages have been provisionally selected in Peshawar District for the purpose, and include stations like Charsadda, Tangi and Chamkani which were once centres of the Red Shirt Movement when it was a living force in the North-West Frontier Province.

Shabkadar and Landikotal seem to have been selected for the benefit of tribesmen in Mohmand territory and Khyber Agency.

The benefit of broadcasting will also be extended to students and for this purpose a receiver will be installed at the Islamia College, Peshawar.

Pabbi village, has also been included in the fifteen villages selected for the proposed broadcasting service.

North-West Frontier Government invite suggestions from those interested in broadcasting about organising broadcasting programmes with a view to make the experiment a success. Suggestions may be sent to the Director of Broadcasting, Civil Secretariat, Peshawar.—A. P.

BAN ON AIR GUNS

ALLAHABAD, July 23.

The local Government has issued instructions to all district Magistrate in the United Provinces under the Arms Act that air pistols cannot be possessed without licence in future.

Persons possessing air pistols are required to notify the nearest police station and take out a licence or otherwise deposit them with the authorities.—A. P.

'FOR EUROPEANS ONLY'

Racial Discrimination In Civil Hospital Revived Again

ALLAHABAD, July 24

What is regarded as the evil of racial discrimination has once more appeared in Allahabad Civil Hospital.

The Superintended of the Hospital has posted the following order on the notice Board:—

"The out-door patients department is henceforth open to Europeans and genuine Anglo-Indians only, whose incomes do not exceed Rs. 2,000 per annum.

"Indians including Indian Christians must attend any other dispensary for treatment."

This order revives the practice prevailing many years ago, when the Government relaxed such a rule and also changed the name from European Civil Hospital to Civil Hospital.

The new order has caused much dissatisfaction among the Indian Officials and non-officials.—United Press.

CAWNPORE SEARCHES

CAWNPORE, July 23.

Simultaneous searches were made to-day at 21 places in connection, it is understood with counterfeit coins. One person was arrested and two swords and some counterfeit coins were recovered.—A.P.

Baroda.—Through efforts of Mrs. Sarla Mehta and others the Baroda Women's Association has collected more than Rs. 4,000 for the Chimnabai Mahila Pathsala.—United Press.

CHIEF OFFICER IS EXECUTIVE HEAD

Karachi Mayor Cannot Correspond Direct With Govt.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 23.

"Can a Mayor of a corporation correspond directly with Government?

This point now has been decided in the negative by the Government which has informed Mr. Jamshed Mehta the Mayor of Karachi that all communications to be addressed by the latter in future to the authorities should be forwarded through the Chief Officer who alone was the executive head of the corporation under the new act.

Under the old act the President of the Karachi Corporation was the Chief Executive Officer and for several months after the application of the new act he also used to communicate directly with the Government but this has now been stopped.

TRIPLE MURDER BY VILLAGER

Shot Dead On Refusal To Surrender

RANGOON, July 24

It is reported from Mergui District that a Burman villager of Tapo village, Palaw Township, is alleged to have committed a triple murder with a 'dah' of his wife, a five-month-old baby and his sister-in-law.

After the commission of the crime the assassin climbed up a tree, from where the villagers accompanied by their headman tried to bring him down with no success. The headman, it is said, at last shot him dead.—A.P.

DR. ARUNDALE IN BOMBAY

Presentation Of Address At Blavatsky Hall This Evening

Dr. George S. Arundale, President, Theosophical Society, accompanied by Mrs. Rukmini Arundale, President of the All-Indian Federation of Young Theosophists arrives in Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) by the Madras Express, on his way to England, from where he is proceeding to America.

His visit being the first to the city of Bombay after his election as President of the Theosophical Society in the place of late Dr. Annie Besant, Dr. Arundale will be honoured with the presentation of an address and a casket by the members of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, at a meeting at the Blavatsky Lodge this evening.

Also a separate address will be presented by Mr. Jal M. Minocher-Homji, Secretary, All-India Federation of Young Theosophists, on behalf of the Federation.

In the noon, Dr. and Mrs. Arundale would be the distinguished guests at a luncheon to be given in their honour by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, at the Hotel Majestic.

Dr. Arundale sails for England on Thursday by the Lloyd Triestino boat S. S. "Gange."

Cawnpore.—The Rashtriya Bhasha Sammelan, Baba Raghavdas presiding, adopted resolutions to carry on propaganda in regard to a "lingua franca" all over India, more particularly in Assam and Utkal and workers from U. P. should be sent at the expense of respective districts.—A.P.

BAJAJ ARRIVES IN BEAWAR

Appeals To Public To Support Congress Candidates

(From Our Correspondent.)

BEAWAR, July 23.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and party arrived here by car from Ajmer. After visiting Khadi Bhandar and old friends he was introduced to the local workers at Babu Mukat Biharilal's house.

In the evening before a huge meeting of more than five thousand Hindus and Musalmans he formally opened the election campaign and fervently appealed to the people to support the Congress candidate. He also exhorted them to wear Khaddar and become Congress members in large numbers and thus make all the necessary preparations for the forthcoming fight for freedom.

Pundit Arjunlal Sethi, Pundit Gouri Shankar Bhargawa and Mr. Jamaluddin Makhmoor also addressed the meeting and assured the honoured guest of complete peace and unity in the Congress Camp.

Mr. Makhmoor also implored Mr. Bajaj to help the local mill-workers and place their cause before Mahatma.

With a vote of thanks to Babu Mukat Biharilal Bhargawa who presided over the meeting, it terminated amidst loud cheers of Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai. The party left for Ajmer the same evening by car.

JUSTICITES NOT RESPONSIBLE?

They Fought To The Last Ditch, Says Mudaliar

MADRAS, July 23.

Congressmen turned down the proposal to have mutual understanding and select best men of all parties for the Assembly. They wanted party fight and they shall have it "declared Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar M.L.A. in the course of an electioneering speech overnight on behalf of the Justice party, when he briefly surveyed the work of the present Assembly and refuted the charges that Justicites joined hands with the Government and were responsible for certain reactionary legislation and additional taxes.

The speaker maintained that they fought and fought to the last ditch against additional taxation, but it was the communalist members from Upper India who invariably went into the Government lobbies and voted with them.—A. P. Special.

SPLIT AMONG C. P. CONGRESSMEN?

NAGPUR, July 24.

That sharp differences exist between the local Congressmen is established by the fact that in spite of the order of Mr. Abhyankar, the President of C. P. Congress Committee postponing to-day's elections to the City Congress Committee, Mr. Awari and his followers are busy in bringing Congress voters to the Town Hall polling booth and proceeding briskly with conducting the elections.

The reason for the postponement and declaring to-day's election illegal is, according to Mr. Abhyankar, the non-compliance of certain people with the rules framed by him in connection with to-day's elections.—A.P.

ANEY LEAVES FOR BENARES

CALCUTTA, July 23.

On receipt of urgent call from Pandit Malaviya Mr. M. S. Aney left Calcutta for Benares this afternoon by Benares Express.—United Press.

GANDHIJI OPENS TILAK HALL

Memorial Society Presents Address

CAWNPORE, July 24.

Gandhiji opened the Tilak Hall, which cost Rs. 35,000, a part of which Rs. 10,000 was paid by the wife of Ramnath Seth, advocate. Mr. N.P. Arora, President, read the address presented by the Tilak Memorial Society and Mr. Chaugamal garlanded Gandhiji, who auctioned the tray in which the address was presented for Rs. 200.—A.P.

KALYAN TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, July 23.

At a meeting of the Congress members held here last night, the following office-bearers on the Managing Committee of the Kalyan Taluka Congress Committee were elected:—

Dr. V. V. Phadke (President), Messrs. G. R. Phadke and Ravalbhai (Vice-Presidents) and Messrs. K. T. Sule and Rambhau Patavardhan (Secretaries).

Case Under Arms Act

NEW DELHI, July 23.

A case under the Arms Act has been instituted against Ansarali alleged to be an inter-provincial thief. Further investigation in connection with theft of a gold bar from moving train at Amritsar and Jullunder to-day revealed the theft of a double-barrelled rifle of Webley Scot make from a moving train at Chalisgaon near Bombay about eight months ago. Ansarali accompanied by Mr. A. A. Isar, City Magistrate and D. S. P. Bhagsingh of the Punjab Railway Police went to the Jumna bridge where he had concealed the rifle but it could not be found there. He, however, identified the same rifle which was shown to him from Malkhana. It is understood that the railway survey party had in the course of the survey found the rifle lying there and deposited it with the Malkhana as unclaimed property.—A. P.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.